# The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50.


## THE PITTSBURGH POST.


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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.


### THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's often talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake it;
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pains to win it,
Oh! there's a slumb'ring good in all,
And we perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed joy and light about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.

### MEASURING THE BABY.

We measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall—
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall!
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple and gold,
And a heart like a jeweled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without, the blue birds whistled
High up in the old roof-trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby
Were never a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced on the latticed sill!

His eyes were wide as blue bells—
His mouth like a flower unblown—
Two little bare feet, like funny white mice,
Peeped out from his snowy gown;
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture
That yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls around with her roses,
We'll measure the boy again.

Ah me! in a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through the tears that fell like a bitter rain,
We measured the boy to-day;
And the little basket that were dimpled
And sweet as a rose-bud bed,
Lay side by side together,
In the hush of a long repose!

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling,
With the light of heaven thereon—
And in the hush of the hands, like rose leaves
Dropped from a rose, lay still,
Never to snatch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill!

We measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childless moan—
To the height of the sinless angels
Our little one had grown!

### TWILIGHT ANGELS.

BY MINNIE ELWOOD.

The bright sunbeams were fading
From the summit of the hill,
And the moon threw molten silver
On ocean, lake and rill;
'Twas twilight's peaceful hour,
The flowers had bent to rest,
And the wildwood bird was sleeping
With its head upon its breast.

From the heavens came the spirits,
A strange, mysterious throng;
And the rustling of their pinions
Chimed with their sweet, low song.
Unseen, they softly hovered
In the tranquil, twilight air,
Breathing words of love and kindness,
To the heart bowed down by care.

A mother knelt in anguish
And bitter tears she shed;
Her youngest, fairest darling,
Her best beloved was dead,
The angels hovered near her,
They sang of Heaven and God;
Her soul drank in their music,
While she bent to kiss the rod.

A sweet young girl was praying
For a loved one far away,
And tears like dew-drops sparkling,
Upon her fair cheek lay,
A soft and dreamy murmur
Fell lightly on her ear;
Hope once more filled her bosom,
The angels lingered near.

Oh! evening bringeth ever
A calm and holy spell,
With a pure grey-tint o'ershading
The mountain and the dell,
And many a lone heart wonders
At its mild and soothing power,
Never thinking that the angels
Come with the twilight hour!

### A Remarkable Dog.

A correspondent of the Griffin (Ga.) Star, at Erin, writes as follows about a rather remarkable dog belonging to a Mrs. H., belonging to that place Some time after the family had retired to bed the dog began to bark and howl, and a general capering all over the yard; he would push the door and endeavor to turn the bolt; scratch the wall and seemed anxious to get in to one of the inmates. Dr. Green, suspecting something wrong opened the door, and found the dog in great agony; jumping and skipping about as if something dreadful was the matter. The dog would start off and run to invite Dr. Green to follow him. He finally took hold of the doctor's hand and led him to another part of the house, which he found on fire, and would have been consumed in a few moments had it not been for the dog. The fire originated from a cooking stove and had penetrated the floor where the dog was in the habit of sleeping.

## MERELY A MENIAL.

"You are altogether too harsh, Cornelia, in your mode of treating Laura Lion since she became a member of our family. The poor girl has more than once noticed, I am very certain, your haughty supercilious behavior."

"Let her notice it, mamma," was Cornelia Stanhope's scornfully spoken answer, while the young lady's handsome dark eyes flashed imperiously enough. "For my part, I find it quite impossible to restrain my dislike for that girl. As for her being a member of our family, I must say, mamma, that I decidedly object to her being called anything of the sort. She is dependent upon our kindness—an orphan to whom we have charitably given shelter, nothing more."

"But she is your cousin, Cornelia—the child of your dead father's dead sister."

"Who made a horrible low marriage, by the way," retorted the young lady, "if reports speak correctly. It is useless for you to scold me, mamma, about my manner of conducting myself toward Laura. Between ourselves, I think it very probable that I shall treat her much worse before I treat her much better. She is an out-and-out nuisance."

"You are shockingly wicked to call her so," exclaimed Mrs Stanhope, who, though what is termed a weak woman was now and then given to transitory fits of strong-mindedness in her mode of defending those she loved. "There is nothing which you have asked Laura to do since her arrival in the house that she has refused, or even hesitated——"

"Nonsense, mamma. I know what you are going to say." Mrs. Stanhope broke in. "Of course Laura has arranged my hair for the opera and for balls whenever I asked her. She has also done several other menial services. I don't know that I am particularly obliged to her for performing them. She is certainly well fed and clothed at the household expense; and she should consider our kindness in thus feeding and clothing her ample payment for the favors which are required at her hands. And now, please discontinue this argument on the subject of Laura. *Apropos* of the opera, Lord Ellery has sent word to know whether you and I desired to occupy his box this evening. I immediately wrote an acceptance in reply to the note, feeling sure that you would like to see 'Faust' once again."

"Will he accompany us?"

A faint tinge of color stole in Cornelia Stanhope's olive cheek. "Of course mamma," she answered." "I suppose so," Mrs. Stanhope said. "Do you know, Cornelia, that I consider the attentions of Lord Ellery most marked and devoted toward yourself?"

"Do you, mamma?"—a short, nervous laugh followed the words.

"His father, the Marquis of Fancourt, is very rich, is he not?"

"Worth two hundred thousand dollars a year, I believe."

"And you would marry him—if he asked you, Cornelia?"

The young lady bit her lip. The sentence, "if he asked you," grated very disagreeably upon her ear. During the past two or three weeks, it had grown the ruling purpose of Cornelia Stanhope's thoughts to become the wife of Viscount Ellery. She had resolved that no amount of stern, steadfast endeavor should be lacking on her part in the matter of attaining this object. It is indeed very probable that she had not yet fully satisfied herself as to whether love for Lord Ellery formed even a slight motive of her present course of action, but it is altogether sure that she was aware how dominant a motive worldly interest formed.

"How do you know that he has not already asked me, mamma?" she said in answer to her mother's question. "He calls here very often, and you seldom interfere with our *tete-a-tetes*."

Then Cornelia gave a little musical laugh, that left her mother in doubt as to whether she was serious or in fun, and disappeared very abruptly from the room. But the truth was that she only hoped the Viscount would propose; he really had not done so yet. Meanwhile on the afternoon of this conversation between mother and daughter, pretty blonde-haired Laura Lyon sat in her small out-of-the-way chamber on the third floor of Mrs. Stanhope's residence, and wondered what special reason Providence had for sending her into the world, and why, since she seemed to have been created to be snubbed and despised, and trampled on, it would not be much better if her thoroughly useless existence came to a close altogether.

These were very wicked thoughts of course, but then poor Laura, who had known a life far different from the present one, was excusable, perhaps, for thinking them. Hers had, indeed, been a life of quiet domestic happiness, until that dark eighteenth year, in which death followed upon death with such fearful suddenness, and she was made an orphan almost before she comprehended the fact. Then had come the knowledge of her father's insolvent condition and her own utter penniless ness.

Silently to herself—while she looked that afternoon upon the snowy pavements of the street beneath her, and felt the cold of a rapidly strengthening December wind sweep past the panes, and chill them more and more with every gust—silently to herself, I say, did Laura Lyon recall the handsome, genial face of one whom she had known and loved four years ago. It was the old story. They had sworn very passionate vows to each other; but the course of true love had run roughly, indeed, and her father, unwilling that Laura, should become the wife of a poor man, had forbidden their meetings. And at last the lover had resolved to go and fight the world; and a final stolen meeting had taken place between them, and he went to India, and—so it had all ended. If he had ever written to her, Laura had not received his letters.

Quite lost in her sad thoughts, she let the day slowly darken until it had left her little room completely in shadow. At last a servant knocked at the door, saying, "dinner is served, Miss Lyon;" and Laura presently descended to the dinning-room.

Mrs. Stanhope and her daughter were already seated at the table when their relative entered the room. The latter's face, Laura could not help observing, wore a sort of angry scowl. Miss Stanhope soon gave vocal proof that she was annoyed.

"Laura," she exclaimed, "you have a horrid habit of coming down to dinner. You almost always enter the dining room after soup has been served. Perhaps you would be able to appear more punctually if we rang several peals of a huge bell."

Laura volunteered no response, understanding how useless such a course would prove. She seated herself, and with the exception of a few words to Mrs. Stanhope to excuse her, received that lady's acquiescence, and left the dining-room.

She knew that her calm, patient silence had in no manner shamed the haughty, supercilious nature of her cousin Cornelia. She knew that nothing could ever change that cousin's contemptuous, cruel treatment—nothing except either her own absence, or that of Cornelia, from Mrs. Stanhope's house. It was very hard, poor Laura tearfully meditated, being called upon almost daily and hourly to bear the covert sneers and scoffs of one she felt to be her moral inferior. How a pair of manly blue eyes, that she had once known and loved to gaze upon, would have flashed with indignation in the old days of courtship had she told that brave lover of hers the story of injustice and insolence like that which she could now tell.

"Oh, let me bid good 'bye, to all hopeless longings," the girl at length murmured. "He cannot know—he is far, far away—he has, perhaps, forgot——"

She somehow could not tell herself that he had forgotten her. And so she sat in her little chamber, and dreamed that he did her, still very, very dearly, and that they would one day meet.

Again there came a knock at the door. This time a servant said, "Miss Cornelia wishes, Miss Lyon, that you will please come down stairs and arrange her hair for the opera this evening."

Five minutes later, Laura stood meekly behind her cousin's chair, arranging Cornelia's glossy tresses as somehow only her nimble fingers could arrange them. This work performed, in countless minor details of her toilet Cornelia did not hesitate unblushingly to ask Laura's taste and assistance.

"You really would make a capital maid," Miss Stanhope remarked, as she surveyed her costume in an opposite mirror, being now thoroughly dressed for the opera. "Maria," glancing toward her French *femme de chambre*, "will have to look out for her laurels. Here, Laura, just carry my white merino cloak down stairs, won't you, while I follow! I want you to put out the folds of my dress when I reach the dining-room, so that those flounces may not look tumbled as I receive Viscount Ellery."

"Certainly," Laura said, receiving the cloak which her cousin offered.

Miss Stanhope and her cousin had been in the dining-room about five minutes when the former glanced impatiently toward a clock on the mantel exclaiming, "it certainly is very odd that Lord Ellery doesn't make his appearence. He ought undoubtedly be here by five minutes to eight o'clock, besides 'Faust' is my favorite opera, and I don't want to miss a note of it. Mamma"—to her mother who had just entered—"isn't it strange that Lord Ellery is so late."

Just as Cornelia finished speaking, a double knock sounded at the front door.

"That is he!" exclaimed the young lady. "I am so glad." Then, after about three minutes had elapsed, and the knock had again sounded, "what is the reason, mamma, that our door is not better attended to? The idea of Lord Ellery being obliged to knock twice! It is perfectly scandalous."

"I sent Robert on an errand just after dinner," Mrs. Stanhope began, "and——"

"Oh, of course," snapped Miss Cornelia; then turning sharply toward her cousin, "Laura, go to the door."

But Laura Lyon stood as still as a statue.

"Do you hear me, Laura?" exclaimed Miss Stanhope.

"Perfectly," was the calm response.

"I told you to go to the door."

"I know it."

"You mean to disobey me, I suppose, you impertinent creature."

"Cornelia!" interposed her mother's pleading voice.

"Once again, Laura Lyon, I order you to answer the knock."

"Is my position in this house no better Cornelia, than that of a servant?"

Laura spoke the word in tones which a faint, almost imperceptible, quiver shook; otherwise her demeanor was perfectly calm.

"No," was the unhesitating answer. "You are merely a menial—nothing more."

"Very well; in that case, I will obey orders."

She left the room with a steady step, though her wounded heart was beating passionately, rebelliously, in her bosom. With a steady hand, too, she unfastened the hall door. A gentleman was standing outside.

"Are Mrs. and Miss Stanhope at home? he asked politely. And his voice made poor Laura's heart beat quicker than ever.

"Ernest," she could not help murmuring, "can it be you?"

"Laura!" The gentleman had caught her hands in both of his, and was gazing eagerly upon her face. "Oh, Laura," he went on, in tremulous tones, "what a miracle is this? I have sought you ever since my return from India, but to no purpose. At the house where you formerly lived they knew nothing of you. And now to find you here, in Cornelia Stanhope's house! I can scarcely believe my senses!"

"You could not have cared much for me, Earnest Bedale," poor Laura said, through her tears, "because—because you have never written me a line since—since—"

"Written you, Laura? I wrote no less than six times."

"Then the letters were miscarried, Ernest, for I never—"

"For Heaven's sake, Lord Ellery, what is the meaning of all this? I was not aware that you knew my cousin, Laura Lyon," Cornelia Stanhope spoke, standing on the threshold of the dining-room door, her face a picture of consternation.

Laura was not a bit awed by her cousin just then.

"Ellery!" she exclaimed, turning toward her old lover. "What does this mean, Ernest? Your name—"

"Bedale just the same, darling, as the family name; but Ellery, is my title. The recent death of my unmarried uncle suddenly made my father a marquis, and me consequently a Viscount. Riches came to us, also, unexpectedly at the same time, and by the same incident."

"And so Cornelia's grand Viscount Ellery was all the while my own dear Ernest?" Laura said, quite oblivious of her cousin's presence.

"Yes, darling," Lord Ellery said; "and I am sure that your cousin Cornelia will congratulate me on having found my long-lost heart."

Did Cornelia Stanhope congratulate her cousin? She was obliged to do so at Laura's and the Viscount's wedding a month later. But there are some smiles that mean frowns—some blessings that mask curses.

## ROME.

### Irish Clerical Adhesion to the Holy See—Infallibility and National Devotion.

(From the Cork Herald, June 10.)

The following is the translation of the address recently present to Pio Nono by the Lord Bishop of the diocese—the Most Rev. Dr. Butler. The address was drawn up by the Dean of the diocese, and unanimously adopted by the clergy of his decanate in conference assembled and signed by the whole—that is, by the thirteen parish priests including the Administrator of Abbeyfeale, and by thirteen curates of the same decanate. It was subsequently adopted at the conferences of Rathkeale, Bruff and Limerick, and signed at Rathkeale by eight parish priests and twelve curates, at Bruff by fourteen parish priests and twelve curates, and at Limerick by six parish priests, including the Administrators of St. Michael's and St. Johns, and sixteen curates; also, by the regular clergy of the city—the total number of names being 123 secular and regular clergy of the diocese of Limerick.

The following is the address:

"MOST HOLY FATHER—The Dean, Archdeacon, Vicars General and clergy (secular and regular) of the diocese of Limerick, in Ireland, humbly approach the feet of your Holiness to express their love, veneration, obedience and devotion toward you, Most Holy Father, and toward the most sacred see of St. Peter. No one is ignorant that the Irish, in every age, have been most devoted to the Chair of St. Peter, and that they have counted nothing dearer or more sweet than to venerate and magnify the paternity and authority of 'Great Rome.' Our fathers left nothing undone to celebrate 'the almost divine See,' as our St. Columbanus calls it, as the teacher of the faith, and have shrunk from no suffering to manifest their love and fidelity to the same chair of Peter. Being thus illumined by the light of their ancestors and supported by most evident testimonials of the sacred Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, the Irish of the present day are filled and animated by no less respect, reverence and obedience. Hence there can be no possible doubt that they would consider it a jewel in the crown of the Holy See and an ornament of the Church of Christ, if during the reign of that Pontiff who has endured so many and such grievous things for the glory of God, the fathers of the present Holy Vatican Council should decree as the dogma of the faith the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff when teaching *ex cathedra* on faith or morals. Whereupon the above-named clergy, secular and regular, of the Diocese of Limerick, earnestly supplicate that His Holiness would deign to propose to the fathers this cardinal point of doctrine, that, being defined by a solemn judgment and precise formula, it may bring piece and consolation to the hearts of the faithful. And, indeed, Most Holy Father, it is known to all the Church, on account of the facility which error enjoys in these times, not only of creeping, but of running, always requires an authority to be provided for her by which she may protect her children from the fatal poison of falsehood. Such an authority we recognize in the irrefragable judgment of the Holy See; and therefore, Most Holy Father, prostrate as supplicants at the feet of your Holiness, we ardently but humbly and lovingly implore this definition.

"LIMERICK, May 8, 1870."

REPLY.

The following most gracious reply was sent from the Vaticau on the 24th May, ult., to the Lord Bishop of Limerick:

"VENERABLE BROTHER—Health and Apostolic benediction. Although we know well that whatever reverence and love is shown by the Irish people to this Holy See is an inheritance from their fathers and forefathers being imbibed with their mother's milk; and although therefore, this very constancy of their devotion and affection renders dearer to us their faithful services; yet we cannot but congratulate you that your clergy respond so beautifully to the sentiments of your own faith and to your earnest zeal for our divine prerogatives of this Holy See. We receive, therefore, their filial expression with a very grateful heart, rejoicing we can embrace them in you, and invoke upon them, present with us, as an earnest of these graces and through you, every happiness and were dant wealth of heavenly gifts. Wherefore, of our especial benevolence to you, a pledge erable brother, we most lovingly impart to each of your clergy and to your whole diocese our Apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 23d of May, 1870, in the twenty-fourth year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P., IX.

—An anxious couple from Illinois recently arrived at a St. Louis hotel, and at their request a clergyman was sent for. After the marriage ceremony was over the happy groom tendered the minister a $2 bill as his fee, but the landlord suggested that he ought at least to make it a V. Upon the hint the bridegroom handed out $3 more. Everything was lovely so far. The next day, when the pair returned home, the landlord found the guest was short of funds—that fact, paid all he had to the minister. The landlord, remembering that he had urged the liberality of the previous day, took it as a good joke on himself, receipted their bill in full and bade them depart in peace.

—Texas is ahead, and Washington's body servant is nowhere. Texas reports that a negro woman died in that State on the 7th inst. who was one hundred and thirty-three years old, (born in 1737, who was (only) "one of the oldest inhabitants of Texas," and who was "formerly a servant of General Washington's mother."

## IT'S AWFUL HOT.

### Effect of the Weather on the Heavy Weights.

(From the World.)

The Fat Men's Club was tolerably well attended. There was Mr. Coe. He had sworn and sweltered his way to the rendezvous in the most indignant and cursory state of mind which it is possible for a man who professes to be fat to assume. Mr. Fairchilds had come, wiping his face with his bandana, and vainly hoping that he should find some man who should say to him that it was most infernally hot; should anybody say so, he was prepared to smile a sort of sickly smile, and say that he didn't find it so outrageously hot that he couldn't stand it if his questioner should take it upon him to order a mint-julep or champagne *frappe*. In short, everybody had come with a firm intention to show that he was prepared and completly fitted to stand hot weather, and to smile scornfully on any coward who should, in the language of the eloquent Henry Ward Beecher, say that it was damned hot. Fat men pride themselves, of all things, on their endurance of all sorts of weather, but they do kind o' gin in when the thermometer goes up to a hundred. Their pride is all that keeps them up.

Mr. Fisk sweltered into his chair, and as soon as he could find a single man who had his head above the water that had dripped from the crowd, proposed that a messenger should be sent out to find four young colored persons for each fat man, who should fan them during the session. But who could exert himself sufficiently to ring the bell? Mr. Woods proposed Mr. Shields, and Mr. Shields got himself sufficiently out of his puddle to say that he couldn't see it, and said that the proper man was Mr. Bishop. Somebody had to do the ringing, and so Mr. Bishop rose to the surface and rang the bell.

A solemn and unhealthy pseudo-silence prevailed until the colored persons arrived and set about the business for which they had been summoned. Four of them settled about Mr. Fisk instantly—two of them to shoo the flies from his massive brow, one of them to open the creases in the rolls of fat which threatened to squelch his collar, and another to fan the creases. Four of them also settled themselves upon the person of Mr. Fairchilds—two to hold his vest open, one to fan the top of his head, and another to bring coolness to the soles of his feet, for he said they were so infernally hot with walking that he feared he would have a rush of brains to the feet. Four flew to Mr. Bishop, who opened his mouth, and begged them to fan his stomach, for lager was heating after all.

At this moment Mr. Shields sprang, or rather was buoyed up, to his feet, for a sudden thought had struck him. He sunk back instantly, however, for his motion had been converted into heat, but, as the heat thus generated converted his moisture into steam, he became tolerably cool, and said that, inasmuch as Mr. James Fisk, Jr., had promised to send the crowd a thermometer, he wanted somebody to consult it. Then he floated back to his seat, and a solemn silence reigned. For a while all sat bemoaning themselves, and thought that if a parson had been in their midst they would have him offer an invocation for some less heat. Each sweltered and thought as a German philosopher, dreaming of the infinitude of fat, and the subjective and objective relations of the same, might have dreamed. Nobody wanted to say anything, for to say anything meant to move the jaws, and nature has so outrageously arranged things that motion of the jaws or anything else, engenders heat; and however much the four little darkies to every man might fan and open the creases of fat to air the outside, yet each man could not think of anything but the exertion of speaking. What was to be done?

The club had ordered a lean man, who for an affection of the liver had taken much mercury in his life, to be present. They intended to stand him up in the middle of the floor and use him as a thermometer, as the mercury should rise in his back—each vertebra representing thirteen degrees Fahrenheit. Prince Erie had not sent his thermometer, and the lean man had gone on a drunk with his friends, thinking how they had beaten the fat men. They sweltered, and knew not, and cared not what they should do. All of a sudden Tom Higginson, who had an engagement after shave every mother's son of them that afternoon, and had not been able to find them where they should be, appeared with a drawn razor in his hand, and said he had come to do his duty, no matter what they might do. First he fastened on Mr. Fisk, and before that gentleman could defend himself he had shaved every hair off his head, for he had found his subject in a helpless condition. The wiley barber had brought no lather, but he found all he wanted. He went through the helpless crowd. Some came out with no hair on their heads, some with no beards, some with no moustaches. All were as sheep in the hands of the shearer.

At about seven o'clock in the evening, the man whose business it is to break up the fat men's meetings, came up stairs and opened the door of their room. A deluge of water nearly swept him from his feet, but when the liquid had rolled down stairs, he found the fat men all asleep but alive, for the water had not reached above their breasts. They had done nothing, but what was there for them to do? Nature listens not to man, even though man be fat. Heat was their master and they wept—yet not without hope, for winter will come—when they knew that the lean man's club was dancing and singing and yelling over the defeat of their presumptuous adversaries.

### The Mordaunt Divorce Case.

A mail telegram from London of June 8th reports as follows:

The arrangements for the appeal to the House of Lords in the Mordaunt divorce case have been completed, and I understand that it is the opinion of eminent counsel who have been consulted on behalf of the petitioner that the appeal will be successful, and that the ultimate decision must be that Lady Mordaunt's alleged insanity will not prevent the progress of the suit for the dissolution of her marriage with Sir Charles Mordaunt. All previous decisions bearing on the case are opposed to the view of Lord Penzance and his colleague, and in favor of the Lord Chief Baron, who differed from the majority of the Court.

## VARIETIES.

—Eighteen fans, is part of a Saratoga outfit.

—General Longstreet is in Washington.

—In Indiana, a girl of eleven has applied for a divorce.

—A colored Alderman has opened his office in Omaha.

—The Parisians complain of very low water in the Seine.

—There are 287 incorporated colleges in the United States.

—Hurry, mamma," said a little innocent, who had cut his finger; "hurry, it's a leaking."

—The Newport correspondents say that Ida Lewis is to be revived as a watering place heroine this summer.

—Unripe fruit has begun to appear in market to exert its potent influence in swelling the bills of mortality.

—The cranberry bogs of Ocean county, N. J., present a fine appearance. They are perfect sheets of bloom.

—Boston has a tulip tree in full blossom, which covers a quarter of an acre, and contains fully one thousand tulips.

—All but one of the Wisconsin Congressmen emphatically declare that they will not accept renominations.

—Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, has leased a house at Newburyport, Mass., for the summer season.

—Jeff Davis received one vote for Supreme Judge in Oswego county at the recent judicial election in New York State.

—"That's very singular," said a young lady to a gentleman who had just kissed her. "I will make it plural," and the villiain did.

—The English grocers are gradually working into the sale of beers, put up in bottles, which are delivered to them in the cities as soda water is here.

—A company, largely composed of foreign capitalists, is getting up a steamship line between Sydney and San Francisco, to make the passage in 21 days.

—A lunatic in a New England town was discovered one day last week at the grave of his father in the cemetery, having dug to the coffin. He had the lid open, and was calling on the old man to get up, telling him he had laid there long enough.

—In Boston, when a man has been out longer than usual on an evening, his wife makes him pronounce the word "Panithecogtionconcion." If he makes a mistake or "hic," she takes him across her knee at once.

—An old French almanac says that the man who is born in the month of May will be handsome and amiable, and will make his wife happy. The lady born in this month will be equally blest in every respect.

—Susan B. Anthony wants to know why the Democratic leaders can't at least *make believe* they are going to put a woman suffrage plank in their platform, just to *scare* the Republicans, if nothing more.

—In Germany recently a little girl died from injuries received by her clothes catching fire while locked up in a room by herself, and the mother was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for manslaughter, through carelessness.

—Abram Burnett, a herditary chief of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, has died at Topeka, Kansas, aged fifty-eight years. He was the largest man in Kansas, weighing four hundred and ninety-six pounds at the time of his death.

Clinton, Iowa, has a female strategist. She went to church; found her seat occupied; cushion on a seat; took next seat back; the congregation rose to sing and the lady reached over, took the cushion and placed it under herself.

—Joe King was sick in a boarding house, and made up his mind for some chicken broth. The order went down into the kitchen, and the broth came up weak, flat and insipid. The sick man was subsequently relating his disappointment to a friend, who said; "They just let a chicken wade through it." "If they did," said Joe, faintly, "it had on stilts." He recovered.

—A country parson was invited to tea among some of his neighbors. During the ceremony two of the hopefuls got into a wrangle, which the fond mother found necessary to suppress; when Sam, an interesting youth of 12, in spite of his mother's winks and sly glances, cried vehemently: "Oh" yes! Josh can gob in and gob out, gob after gob; but if I tech the leastest morsel, there's the darndest kickin of shins." The parson sloped with a new subject for his text.

—Thomas Rholl, of Asphodel, Canada, was killed by lightning the other day, when at a coroner's inquest, a Fenian subscription paper was found in his pocket, with $400 subscribed, of which $40 was a prominent town official. The discovery has created great excitement, and Canada is suspicious that the Fenians on her own soil are more to be feared than all those in the United States. Those who signed this paper are liable to death.

—Augusta, Me., furnishes a new illustration of the unfailing benefits of advertising. A lady who lost a valuable ring advertised it in the Journal. Her sister read the advertisement, and it was so impressed upon her mind that she dreamed about it, and in her dream the place where the missing ring could be found was plainly revealed to her; the next day the ring was found—in the house of the owner, carefully laid away.

—An incident is related of the early days of Lafayette, Ind., and William Digby, one of its first settlers, how he and the Hon. John Petitt played cards ("seven up") three consecutive days in the house which the former was moving a distance of half a mile. The arrangement between the players was, that when Digby won the house should go forward toward its destination, but when Petitt won it should go back toward its former location. The fortunes of the game being in equipoise during the first day and a half, the house, although constantly moving, made no progress, but Digby, getting the lead about noon of the second day, kept it till the house reached its new resting place.

# Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 2, 1870.


## THAT CALL.

For more than a week the *Dispatch* and *Gazette* have ridiculed the unsigned political card which appeared in the *Commercial*. They denounced the purpose, that of reformation in the Republican party, as a mere cover and pretence used by the *Commercial* to disrupt the organization. The *Gazette* of Monday says the call was a 'nameless whelp," and said further:

Whoever framed it or designed the plan has been discreet enough—or perhaps cowardly enough would be better words—to screen himself and coadjutors from public gaze, for no names have yet been given in connection with the movement. No true Republican can attach his name to such a paper with impunity, for he will thereby shut himself out of the communion, and for no purpose and for no plausible reason whatever, be left to muse over treachery unrequited.

Now that the first installment of signatures has appeared, there is a disposition to draw it a little more mildly. The *Gazette* attempts to break the force of the blow by stating that a fair proportion of the signers are Democrats. We have examined the list and failed to find the name of any known Democrat among them. It is not their funeral, and of course they must not be expected to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. As a specimen of the "untrue Republicans who have shut themselves out of the communion," as the *Gazette* expresses it, we append the first thirty names on the list:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Park, Jr., | James B. Lyon. |
| Wm. K. Nimick, | J. H. Shoenberger, |
| B. L. Fahnestock, | Geo. A. Berry, |
| Wm. Dilworth, Jr., | Alex. Nimick, |
| Jas. I Bennett, | Springer Harbaugh |
| Alex. Gordon; | John W. Chalfant, |
| C. B. Herron, | C. Arbuthnot, |
| J. Plummer, | John H. Dalzell, |
| Robert Finney, | Geo. Singer, Jr., |
| David Robinson, | H. Childs, |
| David M. Smith, | Geo. Hubley, |
| Alex. Thomas, | Robt. Dickson, |
| Thos. M. Carnegie, | Robt. J. Grier, |
| James A. Hutchinson, | Geo. W. Dilworth, |
| R. B. Carnahan, | R. K. Wilson. |

These gentlemen are not politicians nor office hunters, they are among our most substantial and respectable citizens, who have doubtless felt how utterly corrupt is the ring which from year to year placed candidates in nomination of their own choosing, and for whom they must vote or be abused by such papers as the *Gazette* and *Dispatch*. They have wearied of this, and come out into the daylight in advance of regular conventions to protest against the outrageous course pursued by those who run the machine. The *Gazette* dare not denounce these gentlemen by name, neither will they take fright at the charge that they are working in the interest of the Democratic party. This is a threadbare threat and ineffectual. The appeal is presented that next session an apportionment must take place and it is all important to have a united party. This has proved a trump card in the hands of the skillful politician heretofore to dragoon decent men into voting for scalawags. They appear in every canvass and assure the party if it was not that there was a President, or Governor, Senator or Treasurer, or some important measure depending upon their united vote, a little bolting or scratching might be allowed, but not this time. Even this is played out, the death-knell has been sounded. A large portion of the Republican party declares it will not longer tolerate the abominable system now practiced, and if the leaders will not learn, except through hard knocks, they must get them, even if it does break slates. Last year the regular nominee for Commissioner would not yield, and he was taught by defeat that regular conventions could be set aside, as they will be this year.

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THE Philadelphia *Press*, with an instinctive idea of the defeat which awaits the Radical party, comes to the aid of the *Gazette* in its opposition to the independent party movement. In an article strongly deprecatory of the third party, which it acknowledges extends throughout various western countries of the State, it intimates that the means used to secure reform are not those of honest men. Its logic, that to be sincere, the effort must be made within, and not outside of partisan limits, is defective, and will not bear the practical test of experience. No society of malefactors was ever reformed through their own instrumentality—reformatory efforts outside of it alone has ever accomplished their redemption from their vices. So it is with the Radical party—it is so corrupt by long indulgence, has become so steeped and hardened in moral obliquity, that it is utterly devoid of the internal moral elements requisite for the reformation demanded by the people. It is only such instances as these, of independent thought and action, that furnish any hopes for its purification. But it is natural that mere partisan journals should oppose it, and the note of warning sounded, and the pleading words employed, are but evidence of the consciousness of Radical leaders of the waning strength and popularity of their party. Neither wailings, pleadings, or threats will avail them—the Radical doom is inexorably written.

## THAT ADDRESS.

The spirit of defiance manifested a week ago by the regulars, when an anonymous card appeared in the *Commercial* in relation to the state of affairs in the Republican party, has given way to mild deprecation and entreaty. The movement is thought sufficiently important now to call forth an address to the Republicans of the county on the part of the Executive committee. Old stagers like ERRETT and MACKEY, have been at work to heal the breach; they know very well whether the malcontents hold a convention or not, they are malcontent nevertheless, and will not be clubed into the support of a ticket in October, because what is termed a regular convention nominated it. The shrewd ones understand they may be defeated even if there is but one ticket in the field, and cannot therefore afford to drive these men out of the party. Besides these respectable millionaires, who now protest, were of some advantage in a financial way during campaigns. Their checks were sought with frightful regularity, and if they did not make speeches they supplied the eloquent but impecunious young lawyers who run the machine with the necessary legal tender. The fear that "much spoyle" will be withheld has added to the pathos of the appeal to which the name of Mr. PURVIANCE is attached. It does not denominate the gentlemen who father the reform movement, as "cowards and traitors," as the *Dispatch* did, nor the call, as a "nameless whelp," as the *Gazette* termed it. It admits the right of the signers to do what they have done, which is a noble admission to make in this century, in the best government the world ever saw, but protest they should not have done so in the name of the Republican party. The whole body of the party is just where the appeal lies. The Executive Committee is not the party, the *Gazette* is not the party, the tax collectors and other officials are not the party; but they claim to own it, and have steadily and for years laughed at the complaints of decent citizens and tax payers. They abused their power and betrayed the confidence of the people. These complaints are not confined to the city; they are strongest in the country. The plain farmer who comes in as a delegate finds himself in a Convention which is soon converted into a bedlam by a few corrupt, noisy young men, who have a particular slate to put through. They secure the organization of the Convention, get one of their own tools as Secretary, who overlooks the marking, and when his favorite is running behind, he marks him up, and men are declared nominated who were not the choice of the Convention. When delegates complain, they are impudently informed that is the regular ticket, and it soon finds its way to the head of the Republican newspapers, who proceed forthwith, to praise every man on it, and immediately lash any one who dares to say a word against it. This has occurred so often that men grow weary and heart sore at the state of affairs.

It is all very fine to talk about attending primary meetings and selecting delegates and curing the evil in that way. There are Republicans in this city who have and will again control the delegate elections by money spent among a lot of shoulder-hiters and unannointed blackguards who have no right to be out of the penitentiary, much less entitled to a vote. What chance would JOHN H. SHOENBERGER ALEX NIMICK or JAMES PARK stand in a crowd like this which would certainly be employed, and more especially, would they be advised to be active, if it were known gentlemen were present. The address of the Committee presses this point under the supposition that it is weighty. In and around the two cities the primary elections are open it is true, to all, but it is brute force and trickery which wins. In the country where this is not the case delegates are elected who are brow beaten, or cheated after they come into Convention by the city delegates joined with the officers of the Convention. This is the plain and truthful statement of the case. It accounts for the dissatisfaction existing, and explains why those complaints have been caught up by the address and speciously argued.

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WE call special attention to the address of the Democratic members of Congress to the Democratic voters of the United States. We trust that it will be heeded, and that prompt and decisive action will be taken under it. The vast importance of the approaching election cannot be over estimated by the friends of a free and constitutional Government. The people once more have it in their power to rescue their interests, their rights and liberties from the grasp of the party of centralization, from the party that has used power only to abuse it; the party that has plunged the government into a gulf of venal corruption, and made self-aggrandizement paramount to the public welfare. We endorse the address in the fullest sense, and trust that no dead issues will be allowed to intervene in this important crisis of our political and national history. Victory is within the easy grasp of the Democracy this fall, and it is only necessary for them to present a united front to secure it. While our enemies divide, let us unite.

## DON'T DIE—DON'T.

The man of old who wished to clear his apple trees of unruly boys, first tried grass, and only resorted to stones when milder measures failed. The *Gazette*, representing the ring Republicans, has reversed the fable; it commenced pelting with stones refractory Republicans, but suddenly resorted to grass, neither cataplasm nor sinapism seems to answer the case. Neither threats nor entreaties have reached their flinty hearts, they are stiff necked and rebellious people, and must be permitted to go their own way and return like the prodigal son, perhaps, after much wandering, to lunch on veal cutlets. The editorial appeal which appears in the oldest organ, on Saturday, has a tinge of sadness, which if true, nearly concerns us. We knew we were indebted to the Republican party for a war, for desolated hearthstones, for a frightful load of taxes, but we confess to having been oblivious on the following point:

Blot out the Republican party, and soon every fire in our furnaces and rolling mills will be extinguished, and the hardy sons of toil will be turned out to wander breadless and penniless through our streets.

Now, here is a state of affairs we little dreamed of, and we are too closely identified with the prosperity of Pittsburgh, to hesitate an instant as to our duty. Live, oh, live, Republican party. Do not, we beseech thee, be blotted out, for where would we be if *every* fire in *all* our furnaces and rolling mills were extinguished, and *all* the hardy sons of toil wandering breadless and penniless through our streets? Oh, take any shape, but that.

The "oldest" thinks if the originators continue their work the Republican ticket will be defeated and the fires go out, sure. It says:

If the originators of this ill-advised project continue their work of disintegration, the Republican ticket will be defeated in October, without the least shadow of doubt. Are our iron-masters, who complain of want of adequate protection, prepared to send a Democrat to represent their interests in Congress, and talk of the blessings of free trade? Are our operatives, who have large families depending upon them, prepared to lend their aid to a movement that will rob them of their bread?

We pledge the Republican party to send a Democrat to Congress who is in favor of protection and will be able to assert it on the floors of Congress, who will not devote his time to ship building and ocean navigation. The Democracy will present you a candidate who will invite MR. NEGLEY upon the stump and discuss the question and let the people see who is the more competent to send to Congress. So that sort of a scare won't do, and the firms of NIMICK, SHOENBERGER, SPANG, LYON, DILWORTH, PARKS, and others of our leading manufacturers who have had the courage to refuse to be dictated to by the *Gazette* and the few who are feeding at the public crib, know that such threats or appeals are puerile. Then again, the appeal to the operative not to lend his aid to the movement which is to rob him of his bread. Poor operative, you must now starve, because one set of Republicans say to another portion, "You must nominate honest men for office, not thieves." Starvation and universal ruin is the penalty for such interference. What ridiculous stuff and nonsense!

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WHAT will GEARY do, if the rumor prove true that BEN BUTLER is looming up as a Radical candidate for the next Presidency? It is said he is trimming his sails to catch all the breezes, and no political position can now be considered beyond the reach of BUTLER'S ability, cunning and unscrupulousness. His succession to the Presidency might make the bleaching bones of WASHINGTON, MADISON, and the ADAMSES redden with shame; but wouldn't the "soul" of old JOHN BROWN "march" delighted to a quicken step, and old THAD STEVENS rise in rebellion? The only consolation left for good and patriotic men would be the conviction that the rule of BEN BUTLER would be the last of American Presidents, even as that of FARQUIN was the last of the Kings of Rome. There would have to be a new form of government created out of the ruins of g[illegible] republic that could not survive his a[illegible]n; and we might hope that, as in reig[illegible]ase of Rome after FARQUIN, it the c[illegible] be a government better adapted woul[illegible] security of popular rights, and to the [illegible]ficient in establishing the equal- more e[illegible] winning the confidence of every ity, and citizen.

THE ri[illegible] managers have determined to go into[illegible] the reform convention of July 6th, and i[illegible] possible, control it. They will endea[illegible]or to nominate the ticket proposed for t[illegible]he regular convention of August 30th.

We only [illegible] know one way to offset this. Let such g[illegible]entlemen as PARK, SHOENBERGER, D[illegible]LWORTH, FINNEY, CARNAHAN, LYON and [illegible]others in the movement agree to permit t[illegible]heir names to be used for the various offi[illegible]ces, and put the responsibilty of defe[illegible]t upon the old party hacks. We are wel[illegible]l aware they do not desire official posi[illegible]tion, but it would strike at the root of [illegible]the difficulty, and convince the masses [illegible]of their sincerity.

COVODE [illegible]writes that he is "weerie of publick life. [illegible]and doant want offis."

## THE FALL ELECTIONS.

### An Address to the Friends of Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government by the Democratic Senators and Representatives

*To our Fellow Citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government:*

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected nearly one third of the United States Senate will be chosen. Nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections, then depends the question whether the Democratic and Conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and, as a consequence, whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful and partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just, and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust, class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. The elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunders be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely; if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussion of dead issues, no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling, no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates; and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule.

And in this connection we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States. Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test oath, or who are under the disability imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment; whatever may be said as to the validity of that amendment or the test act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the vote of members of Legislatures who are held by the Radicals to be thus disqualified will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed; but in the meantime do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay, probability of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections. Signed

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|---|---|
| A. G. Thurman, O. | James E. Beck, Ky. |
| Wm. T. Hamilton, Md. | Clarkson W. Potter, N. Y. |
| John W. Johnston, Va. | Sam'l Hambleton, Md. |
| Garrett Davis, Ky. | J. Proctor Knott, Ky. |
| Geo. Vickers, Md. | S. S. Cox, N. Y. |
| John P. Stockton, N. J. | Chas. Haight, N. J. |
| T. F. Bayard, Del. | S. S. Marshall, Ill. |
| E. Casserly, Cal. | S. L. Mayham, N. Y. |
| Thos. C. McCreery, Ky. | John Morrissey, N. Y. |
| Willard Saulsbury, Del. | John Fox, N. Y. |
| Daniel S. Norton, Minn. | Wm. S. Holman, Ind. |
| Sam'l J. Randall, Pa. | M. C. Kerr, Ind. |
| Geo. W. Woodward, Pa. | D. M. Van Auken, Pa. |
| P. Van Trump, O. | James Brooks, N. Y. |
| Stevenson Archer, Md. | Albert G. Burr, Ill. |
| R. J. Haldeman, Pa. | Wm. Mungen, O. |
| J. P. Stiles, Pa. | D. W. Voorhees, Ind. |
| J. Lawrence Getz, Pa. | Peter M. Dox, Ala. |
| Jas. R. McCormick, Mo. | Hervey C. Calkin, N. Y. |
| Boyd Winchester, Ky. | W. C. Sherrod, Ala. |
| W. E. Niblack, Ind. | John C. Schumaker, N. Y. |
| O. Cleveland, N. J. | Wm. H. Barnum, Conn. |
| John A. Griswold, N. Y. | Thomas L. Jones, Ky. |
| Fernando Wood, N. Y. | John C. Conner, Texas. |
| Eugene M. Wilson, Minn. | W. N. Sweeny, Ky. |
| Jas. S. Smith, Ore. | James H. Lewis, Ky. |
| E. F. Dickerson, O. | L. S. Trimble, Ky. |
| Geo. W. Morgan, O. | John T. Bird, N. J. |
| Peter W. Strader, A. | Thomas Swann, Md. |
| Henry W. Slocum, N. Y. | John M. Rice, Ky. |
| John M. Crebs, Ill. | Samuel B. Axtell, Cal. |
| T. N. McNeely, Ill. | Charles A. Eldredge, Wis. |
| Patrick Hamill, Md. | George M. Adams, Ky. |
| Erastus Wells, Mo. | Jas. L. Cavanagh, Mon. |
| Jas. A. Johnson, Cal. | J. K. Shafer, Idaho. |
| Henry A. Reeves, N. Y. | James Nuckolls, Wy. |
| Ben. T. Biggs, Del. | Ant. A. C. Rogers, Ark. |

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

At an adjournment caucus of the Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives the following Democratic and Conservatives Congressional Campaign Committee was selected, to consist of two Senators and one Representative from each State, represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee had power given them to appoint a Democratic and Conservative Resident Committee, to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of this city, to the number that may be hereafter agreed upon. The following is the Democratic Congressional Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eugene Casserly, Cal. | Boyd Winchester, Ky. |
| John P. Stockton, N. J. | C. A. Sharp, Tenn. |
| Wm. H. Barnum, Ct. | Erastus Wells, Mo. |
| Henry E. Slocum N. Y. | Chas. A. Eldridge, Wis. |
| John T. Bird, N. J. | E. M. Wilson, Minn. |
| Sam'l J. Randall, Pa. | Jas. S. Smith, Oregon. |
| Benjamin T. Biggs, Del. | Jas. A. Johnson, Cal. |
| Frederick Stone, Md. | A. A. C. Rogers, Ark. |
| John W. Johnston, Va. | John C. Conner, Texas. |
| Francis E. Shaber, N. C. | P. M. B. Young, Ga. |
| P. Van Trump, O. | Not selected, Ala. |
| Wm. E. Niblack, Ind. | Adolfe Bailey, La. |
| A. G. Burr, Ill. | |

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THE regular old Republicans are beginning to wilt; they have made overtures to the Independents to withdraw the call for the 30th of August Convention, and unite with them on an earlier day. The offer has been rejected, and a few enterprising gentlemen who have been running the machine for some time are sick, and swear they never met such a stubborn set of men as the signers to the call.

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THE *Dispatch* says it is not a distinctive party paper. Not very, only it prefers the regular to the independent Republicans, because the Sheriff sales are within the gift of the former. In city matters it is a little the other way. Distinctively partisan or not, we never knew the paper to be on the side of Democrats.

## THE THIRD PARTY.

### The Radical Organs Previous to the Appearance of the Names Signed to the Call.

[From the Gazette, June 17th.]

We have not heard of any one who *has* signed Brigham's call for a bolt; but we have heard of several who were said to be on it who were yesterday busy in denying that they had signed it. Judging from the eagerness with which the denial was made it would seem that the company is not too numerous to be considered select.

The call for the third party Convention was very industriously, although very quietly, circulated for signatures, but was published without any. If it was *not* necessary to have signatures to give validity to the call, why circulate it? If it *was* necessary, why publish the call without them? Was it because the signatures were so few or so insignificant that the intriguing managers of the bolt omitted them? Certainly, if they had the backing they boast of having they would not have been slow in showing it.

[Gazette, June 20th.]

Whoever framed it or designed the plan has been discreet enough—or perhaps *cowardly* enough would be better words—*to screen himself and coadjutors from public gaze*, for no names have yet been given in connection with the movement. No true Republican can attach his name to such a paper with impunity, for he will thereby shut himself out of the communion, and to no purpose and for no plausible reason whatever, be left to muse over treachery unrequited.

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[From the Dispatch, June 16.]

But before we can support any new movement, and before the people will, we must know who are responsible for the *Commercial's* call. Has it any responsible support? Is it signed by Republicans at all? Is it not a Democratic arrangement, and hasn't the *Commercial* been tricked? Or has it been bought up? It has for some time been making war upon prominent Republicans in a way to indicate that it does not desire the well being of the party. Hence the *Commercial's* indorsement amounts to nothing. We advise all Republicans to bear in mind that political frauds are usually practiced under high-sounding statements, anonymously made. There are no names to this call. The *Commercial* dare not indorse it. It looks, therefore, very like a fraud. If it is not, but is an honest movement, let us have the names of the signers. Honest men are not afraid of the light. * * * But if it represents any Republican element, let it be shown. Give us the names.

[Dispatch, June 18th.]

The third party movement is not, therefore, an honest attempt at reform. It is an attempt to dominate the party by means of threat of a split. It is an attempt to foist upon the party a "ring" which shall dictate its nominations and policy. Such attempts are always *dishonest and corrupt*. They are always advocated as "reforms," but always turn out most villainous corruptions.

But hypocrisy and falsehood aside, the attempt to forestall the regular action of the party is an especial outrage. Of course, it is better, if we have *traitors, that they show their hands early*. It enables us to guage their resources, and estimate their force. We know, directly, just what the party has to contend against. But all this does not take away from the *contemptible meanness* of an attempt to forestall the action of the party.

[From the same, June 20th.]

It cannot give a single name, and yet says it "is not responsible." Who is? Quite every responsible Republican says he is not. The *Commercial's* averment in this direction is generally denied. The paternity is generally fastened upon it. In order that its denial may amount to something it must tell who is the author of the movement. The trouble is, it cannot. Its first miserable effort at plundering the Republican party is a wretched failure.

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[From the Commercial, June 17th.]

The managers are terribly confused by the Independent Republican movement. To us it is not hard to interpret. For a number of years a feeling of dissatisfaction has been growing in the Republican party of Allegheny, produced by the character of the nominations, the high-handed manner they have been frequently made, the arrogance of the dictatorship thus established, and the degeneracy of the party management in general. * *

* All this is the outcome of a long list of unredressed wrongs, of years of insult, corruption, and abuse, in and out of office; of years of studied denial of the popular will—the necessary result of reducing the Republican party to a mere machine, run for selfish purposes and not for the general welfare. As we understand it, the people propose to set up for themselves.

[Commercial, June 18th.]

We beg to assure the "organ" that by abusing the *Commercial* matters will not be mended in regard to the unfortunat position to which its clique has brought the party in Allegheny. If this were possible there would be nothing but plain sailing by this time, for it has done little else for years but pile epithet on epithet and read Republicans out of the party.

[Commercial, June 20th.]

Only a Few days ago, the "organ" of the ring leaders proclaimed that it "despised," and was going to "kick" into "outer darkness," all who engaged in the Independent Movement. The kicking idea, while it evinces the dictatorial spirit which has for years animated and still animates the ring, will be found to be an impracticable way to dispose of the Republican masses of Allegheny; for, notwithstanding the "organ's" terrible anathema, the movement will continue, as it has since continued, to grow daily, and is certain to sweep all before it.

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### After the Appearance of the Names.

[From the Commercial, June 23.]

The list is composed *wholly of Republicans*—life-long Republicans. At a single glance it will be perceived that it is composed of veterans in the party—not office seekers or machine managers—but Republicans, without whom the party here would be very materially shorn of its strength. Let it be understood that the list constitutes only a portion of those who have signed. *In fact it is only a sample list*, sent out to let the Republicans of Allegheny know how deep, earnest and irresistible is the independent movement.

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[Gazette, June 23rd.]

Elsewhere in to-day's paper we publish the call for a new party of reform, which we received last night too late for editorial comment. We are *surprised* at the *weakness* of the movement developed in the *thinly signed paper*, having been led to expect a much more formidable show of strength on the part of the so-called reformers. There are many very respectable names attached to the call, *some good Republicans and worthy Democrats*. A great number of the signatures were given by the signers who had no proper idea of the object of the paper or the design of the movement. We trust that those who have been led into this new political business, aimed at the weakening, if not *total destruction of the great Republican party*, will calmly consider the dilemma they are preparing, and seek reform by remaining inside the communion where it only can be obtained. The call, as a political document, is *very weak*, and the discontents who engineered it have but little prospect of realizing the success they so selfishly dream of attaining. The call numbers only about 850 names, notwithstanding the fact that many are duplicated, and a fair proportion of these are Democrats who never did vote the Republican ticket.

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[The "Independent" Dispatch, June 23d.]

We publish a call to-day from "The Third Party" for a Convention, to be held here on July 6th, to nominate a County, Congressional and Legislative ticket. In our publication of this call we desire it to be distinctly understood that we do not, by any means, endorse it, nor do we believe it will in the least help to remedy the evils of which its authors complain. We find many good Republican names attached to the call. *We are sorry for it.* If the Republican party was to be reformed, the move for reformation should have come from men within the party—that is, not sore-head Republicans—"rule-or-ruin" men, while affecting all the time to be with the party, have all the time been trying to ruin it. Any support given this "Third Party" means the defeat of the Republican ticket at the October election. If our Republican friends, whose names are attached to this call, and we notice those of several good Republican friends of the *Dispatch* there, they will support this only to secure the success of the Democratic ticket.

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MESSRS. SWAN & ECKER:—Gentlemen—When I partially yielded my assent to the use of my name in connection with the Congressional nomination, it was with the express understanding that it would only be with the concurrence of all the counties composing the district that it should be thus used, and that, too, without solicitation on my part. In accordance with this understanding, I have been entirely passive, not having either orally or by letter solicited the support of any man in the district. But I learn that a Democratic meeting held in Waynesburg, on Tuesday evening last, an expression was given favoring the nomination of a gallant soldier (Capt. McClelland, of Lawrence county,) and I therefore feel that I am relieved from my implied assent; and to the end that entire harmony may prevail in making the nomination, I respectfully decline to allow the further use of my name in that connection. This is perhaps all I need to say, but I trust that it will not be deemed out of place for me to tender to the Democracy of my native country my most profound gratitude for their proffered support at the present time. Almost forty years ago the Democratic party of Washington county took me by the hand, and uniformly adhered to me ever since with unfaltering fidelity, never having failed in a single instance to instruct for me for any position in connection with which my name was presented. Having served them for so many years in the various stations to which I have been called, to be now assured, as I have been, of their continued confidence, fills me with emotions which words are inadequate to express.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM HOPKINS.
Washington, Pa., June 17, 1870.

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THE Chicago *Republican* far outstrips any Democratic journal in denunciation of WHITTEMORE. It says—The unblushing effrontery with which the South Carolina Representative pushed his claim to a seat in the House, after having developed the most disreputable and repulsive traits of character, made his application for readmission a deliberate insult flung in the very face of the nation, even though the man appears to have been unconscious that his glaring criminality unfitted him to associate with gentlemen. Pock-marked all over with the smallest of venal vices, he can now retire to the dishonorable obscurity from which it had been better for him if he had never emerged. A disgrace to himself, a disgrace to South Carolina, a disgrace to the country, he has met, in his meretricious advances, the fate he so richly merits. If all we hear of WHITTEMORE be true, he must be as mean as the man who dug up the bones of his mother, and out of them made dice, with which played chuck-a-luck on his grandmother's tomb stone with a sneak thief, for a copper stolen from the eye of a dead pauper.

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THE Philadelphia Radical papers are still wrangling over the nominations made a few days ago by the ring of that city, and the dissatisfaction is by no means confined to the row offices. One paper insists upon the withdrawal of the present representative in Congress from the Second district, MR. C. O'NEILL, whilst another maintains that he was "fairly" nominated. There is a fair prospect of electing a Democrat in that district, as many of the rank and file are disgusted with the doings of the rioters.

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### Democratic Nominations.

CLARION COUNTY.

The convention met on Monday last and nominated the following ticket:

Sheriff, Samuel Johnson; Commissioner, Isaac Mong; Jury Commissioner, Thomas A. Binkley; Auditor, Edward Best; Congressional Conferees, Dr. C. Klotz, Jacob Edmonds, Samuel H. Long; Representative Conferees, Isaac Clover, H. H. Neely, J. B. Watson.

Among the resolutions adopted was one endorsing the course of Hon. R. B. Brown in the Legislature. The next Assemblyman was conceded to Jefferson county.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

The ticket printed in these columns yesterday morning was incomplete. The following are the nominations as we find them in the *Sentinel*:

Congress, Col. Wm. Sirwell; Assembly, George S. Putney; Associate Judge, John F. Nulton; Sheriff, Alex. J. Montgomery; Commissioner, Thomas Montgomery; District Attorney, Jefferson Reynolds; Auditor, James X. M'Elwaine; Jury Commissioner, S. C. King; Trustees of Kittanning Academy, George Kron and Fred. Hague; Congressional Conferees, John Gilpin, A. Dugan, and James Gillespie. John Gilpin was made Chairman of the County Committee.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for July.]

## THE ALARM-BELL OF ATRI.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

At Atri in Abruzzo, a small town
Of ancient Roman date, but scant renown,—
One of those little places that have run
Half up the hill, beneath a blazing sun,
And then sat down to rest, as if to say,
"I climb no farther upward, come what may;"—
The Re Giovanni, now unknown to fame,
So many monarchs since have born the name,
Had a great bell hung in the market place
Beneath a roof, projecting some small space,
By way of shelter from the sun and rain.
Then rode he through the streets with all his train,
And, with the blast of trumpets loud and long,
Made proclamation, that whenever wrong
Was done to any man, he should but ring
The great bell in the square, and he, the king,
Would cause the Syndic to decide thereon,
Such was the proclamation of King John.

How happily the days in Atri sped,
What wrongs were righted, need not here be said.
Suffice it that, as all things must decay,
The hempen rope at length was worn away,
Unraveled at the end, and strand by strand,
Loosened and wasted in the ringer's hand,
Till one, who noted this in passing by,
Mended the rope with bralds of briony,
So that the leaves and tendrils of the vine
Hung like a votive garland at a shrine.

By chance it happened that in Atri dwelt
A knight, with spur on heel and sword in belt,
Who loved to hunt the wild-boar in the woods,
Who loved his falcons with their crimson hoods,
Who loved his hounds and horses, and all sports
And prodigalities of camps and courts;
Loved, or had loved them; for at last, grown old,
His only passion was the love of gold.

He sold his horses, sold his hawks and hounds,
Rented his vineyards and his garden grounds,
Kept but one steed, his favorite steed of all,
To starve and shiver in a naked stall,
And day by day sat brooding in his chair,
Devising plans how best to hoard and spare.

At length he said: "What is the use or need
To keep at my own cost this lazy steed,
Eating his head off in my stables here,
When rents are low and provender dear?
Let him go feed on the public ways;
I want him only for the holidays."
So the old steed was turned into the heat
Of the long, lonely, silent, shadowless street;
And wandered in suburban lanes forlorn,
Barked at by dogs, and torn by brier and thorn.

One afternoon, as in that sultry clime
It is the custom in the summer time,
With bolted doors and window-shutters closed
The inhabitants of Atri slept or dozed;
When suddenly upon the senses fell
The loud alarum of the accusing bell!
The Syndic started from his sweet repose,
Turned on his couch; and listened, and then rose
And donned his robes and with reluctant pace
Went panting forth into the market-place,
Where the great bell upon its cross-beam swung,
Reiterating with persistent tongue,
In half-articulate jargon, the old song:
"Some one hath done a wrong, hath done a wrong!"

But ere he reached the belfry's light arcade,
He saw, or thought he saw, beneath its shade,
No shape of human form of woman born,
But a poor steed dejected and forlorn,
Who with uplifted head and eager eye
Was tugging at the vines of briony.
"Domenedio!" cried the Syndic straight,
"This is the Knight of Atri's steed of state!
He calls for justice, being sore distressed,
And pleads his cause as loudly as the best."

Meanwhile from street and lane a noisy crowd
Had rolled together, like a summer cloud,
And told the story of the wretched beast
In five-and-twenty different ways at least,
With much gesticulation and appeal
To heathen Gods, in their excessive zeal.
The Knight was called and questioned; in reply
Did not confess the fact; did not deny;
Treated the matter as a pleasant jest,
And set at naught the Syndic and the rest,
Maintaining in an angry undertone
That he should do what pleased him with his own.

And thereupon the Syndic gravely read
The proclamation of the King; then said:
"Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay,
But cometh back on foot, and begs its way;
Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds,
Of flowers, of chivalry, and not of weeds!
These are familiar proverbs; but I fear
They never yet have reached your knightly ear.
What fair renown, what honor, what repute
Can come to you from starving this poor brute?
He who serves well and speaks but merits more
Than they who clamor loudest at the door.
Therefore the law decrees that as this steed
Served you in youth, henceforth you shall take heed
To comfort his old age, and to provide
Shelter in stall, and food and field beside."

The Knight withdrew abashed; the people all
Led home the steed in triumph to his stall.
The king heard and approved, and laughed in glee,
And cried aloud: "Right well it pleaseth me!
Church bells as best but ring us to the door;
But go not in to mass; my lord doth more;
It cometh into court and pleads the cause
Of creatures dumb and unknown to the laws;
And this shall make, in every Christian clime,
The Bell of Atri famous for all time."

## THE CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are balms of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them;
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more man'y and mild;
And I know now how Jesus could liken,
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself,
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones,
That me-t me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

They have talked of coming homeward,
Looking forward to the time,
As the song birds of the forest
Plume their wings for summer clime.
Weigh the anchor! Spread the canvass!
Homeward! homeward! is the cry;
And the hope that lit their faces
Left no shadow on good-by!

Memory bridged the mighty ocean,
Sought out every home and hearth;
Kindling many a household altar
With a flame of heavenly birth.
Swift of wing, the vessel bore them
Onward o'er the sparkling foam;
Wave on wave, with rippling music,
Joining in their welcome home.

As the bird, intent on heaven,
Reels and wrestles with the dart,
That has seized him at the moment
Hope had triumphed in his heart;
So, through heart of oak, thus wounded,
In rushed sorrow and dismay;
Home they sought was dim and distant;
Heaven was not so far away.

Close, ye waves, above our dear ones!
Bravest hearts have direst doom;
And the ocean, free and fearless,
Well may be the heroes' tomb.
None can see the levelled furrows
Where its dead are laid apart,
But we know our place of sorrow,
By the scar upon the heart.

—N. Y. Ledger.

## THE FIRE AT PERA.

### Additional Details of the Great Conflagration at Constantinople—Dead Bodies Found Every Moment.

The English papers contain the following particulars of the disastrous fire in Constantinople: The hospital and the residence of the German Charitable Society were destroyed, and the invalids were rescued by the gallantry of some of the Germans, two of whom died from the injuries received. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was seriously damaged, but the copy of the Transfiguration, worked in Gobelin tapestry, and presented by the Empress Eugenie, was saved. A committee has been formed for the relief of the sufferers, and a large amount has been subscribed. All the foreign embassadors have distributed relief to their countrymen. The Levant *Herald* announces that, according to a communication of Police, 7,900 houses have been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at £5,000,000. The conflagration commenced in the Valide Ischesme street, at the corner of Dzambar street, and destroyed the whole quarter comprised within the following boundaries: Valide Ischesme street, Dzambar street, Kavasse Bashi street, Tatavola Gardens, Kissini Pasha's Gardens, Hamali Ischesme street, the English Embassy, Hamal Bashi street, High street, Pera, and Taksim street. This quarter, which was about one square mile in extent, contained nearly 20,000 houses, one-tenth of which were built of stone, the rest being of wood and plaster. About fifty stone houses leading from the High street, Pera, to the left were burnt, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Takeim street and Hakkiar, Misk, Imam, Sekyz and Agatch streets, and others, were almost all inhabited by rich Armenians, who that day were celebrating the tenth fete of the Constitution, and had formed large pleasure parties and gone into the country. They were all, therefore, absent, and have lost everything. Many other inhabitants were also absent in the country, the day being Sunday. Almost the whole of the Italian working class inhabited one of the quarters destroyed, and have greatly suffered. Among the superior class of residents, the English and Armenians are the greatest sufferers, though it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of their losses. Dead bodies are being found every moment, 250 having been discovered up to the present. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passage in several places, in consequence of the falling of walls, as several persons have already been killed in this manner. Since Sunday the flames reappeared at the back of the French Hospital, but were extinguished by the commander and crew of the Messageries Imperiales steamer. The government has erected tents, and provisions are served out to all applicants. All precautions were taken at the English Embassy one hour before the fire approached, but it was impossible to prevent the destruction of the edifice. The flames darted upon the roof from a distance of sixty paces, and several men were seriously burnt. Sir Henry Elliott was so absorbed in his efforts to save the building that he took no care of his personal effects which were in consequence all destroyed. Lady Elliott left the embassy only just in time as she was nearly suffocated. The archives and documents of the embassy were saved. Considerable sums of money have already been received from high personages and several capitalist for the relief of sufferers by the fire, and it is stated that subscription lists will be opened in most of the European capitals. The Empress of the French has sent 10,000 francs to Constantinople and the Duke De Garmont 5,000 francs.

### Earthquakes in Japan—A Crater in the Sea—Eruption of the Great Volcano Asayama.

[From the Yokohama Herald, May 22.]

Lately Yokohama has been visited by a succession of minor shocks of earthquakes. That which occurred on the 13th, at about 2:30 a m., was one of the most violent felt since the calamity of 1855. The houses rocked alarmingly for about a minute and a half, plaster being dislodged, paper burst from the partitions, and stones cracked, or utterly thurst out from the walls. Whether this is the end of "the earthquake season," or simply the prelude of a glorious "cataclysm," is impossible to tell; but the latter judging from atmospheric indications appears the most probable supposition.

The master of the schooner Anna reports that while we were experiencing this smart shock his vessel was coming up the Gulf of Yedo, between Kenonsaki and Treaty Point, when a concussion was felt as if the ship had struck a rock. The lead was immediately hove, and found fifteen fathoms of water. About a quarter past three a lighter shock was felt. The water was smooth and the wind light at the time, but immediately after the shock the vessel swung quite around, being immersed in a temporary vortex. In the vicinity of Vries Island large fields of pumice stone were noticed floating around, samples of which Capt. Peterson brought on shore. There is little doubt that the volcano on Vries Island acts as a safety-valve for the neighborhood, as shocks of earthquake are mostly accompanied by increased action on the part of the volcano.

Reports have reached here of the engulphing of several villages in the neighborhood of Vries, but though "ill news flies apace," no official information to that effect has yet been received.

A crater in the sea has been reported at the American Consulate, as observed by Capt. Eldridge, of the Becefactress, about 200 miles southeast of this portion of the ridges appeared above water, while clouds issued from the center, and the water for some distance round was white with boiling sea.

A gentleman who has completed an overland journey from Nigata says the shock was still more severely felt in the interior of the country, and threw the Japanese into great alarm. Their terror was heightened by an eruption of this great volcano Assayama, in the province of Sinshin, which has not yet been in actual eruption for three or four centuries; although just prior to the commencement of the last civil war it indicated latent activity by the appearance of flame and luminous vapor about the crater at night time, and dense clouds of smoke. These, however, subsided, and the mountain has remained quiescent until the above date, when a violent outburst came. Showers of lava and dense sulphurous vapors were constantly ejected and fell on the slopes of the mountain, while the earth's violent trembling caused the peasantry to quit the fields and seek shelter in their temples. A village near the mountain was ruined. The natives predict a more terrible outburst.

—We are now having the longest days in the year, there being fifteen hours between sunrise and sunset.

### A Sad Story.

The following item is from the Chronique of the Paris Figaro "A merchant in Paris, a widower, had retired from business and was in possession of a fortune large enough to make his circumstances very comfortable. He had an only daughter whom he idolized, scarcely twenty years old. Virginia was generally admired for her beauty, and in the linen goods establishment, where her father had her placed for the purpose of learning the business, she was regarded the most industrious and intelligent of the saleswomen. The young girl, however, was affected with that singular disease named hysteria. She had a private room in the house where she was employed. When the store was closed she frequently went out under the pretext of visiting her father. One night the latter, at about ten o'clock, after taking a walk on the Boulevards, entered the Rue. Hauteville, when a woman addressed him and struck him on the shoulder. She made improper propositions to him. He then turned around. His astonished eyes concentrate for a moment upon a woman, who, it seems to him, is entranced in a sort of dream. Suddenly his face becomes an expression of despair, and his grief allows him only to utter the words, "My daughter! my daughter!" The unfortunate father had not the strength to advance another step. He fell to the ground and fainted away. Virginia ran away in the utmost consternation. Passers-by lifted up the father, who soon after recovered to consciousness, and returned to his residence. Virginia did not want to survive her disgrace. After returning to her chamber, she wrote the following words to her father: "I am dishonered in your eyes, father; my presence in this world can only make you blush with shame; so I must rid you of it, and deliver myself of a life which henceforth would be hateful to me. Pity me, and do not curse my memory." She then lighted the fatal charcoal basin, and on the following morning she was found suffocated.

### The Late Earthquake in Mexico—Further Particulars.

A letter from the City of Mexico, 30th ult., thus speaks of the late earthquake:

The latest news from private sources give full particulars of the terrible earthquake which nearly ruined the entire city of Oaxaca on the 11th of this month. About half-past 11 P. M. several hard shocks were felt, causing destruction of life and property all over the city. The motion was oscillating at first from south to north, then vertical or trembling. The shocks lasted about fifty-eight seconds, and in force, destruction and severity surpassed anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this State. Oaxaca is probably one of the strongest, most firmly constructed cities in Mexico, yet the condition of houses since the eartquake is truly deplorable, some of them in complete ruins. The palace is almost destroyed, and will require thousand of dollars before it can be made suitable for occupation. San Francisco is one mass of ruins, and all of the corridors of the old convent of San Juan de Dios fell, burying four persons and wounding many more. The clock tower, which was only finished on the 5th of May, was shaken down, passing through the top of the building into the Supreme Court rooms and through the floors of these into the portals of the palace. The total number of persons killed is about one hundred, while it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded. The shock continued the next day, (Thursday,) and about a quarter to one a very severe one was felt. Friday there were one or two very severe shocks. Terror reigns supreme, and upon the countenances of all anxiety and fear of greater evil are plainly depicted. All remained in the public squares and outside of the city for fear that greater shocks would come, and, on account of its diladdiated condition, would make a complete ruin of the entire city.

### The Alhambra Accident—A Shocking Slaughter of Ballet Girls.

[From the London Daily News.]

Shortly after ten o'clock last night a fearful accident, which fortunately, however, was not attended with fatal consequences, occurred at the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square. This popular place of amusement has a high reputation for its ballets, which are produced on a scale of great magnificence. Of this class is the spectacular ballet of "Les Fleurs du Jardin," in which a great number of coryphees take part, and which formed part of the programme last night. The opening portion passed off successfully, but in one scene in which the majority of the corps de ballet made their appearance on an elevated platform or trap, the audience were horrified by seeing them precipitated to the lower stage, and by hearing above the strains of the orchestra the crashing timber and the screams of wounded women. The curtain was immediately lowered and the performances suspended, and messengers were dispatched to the nearest police station for assistance. The police were promptly in attendance with stretchers, &c., and it was discovered that eleven of the coryphees were injured, owing to the fall of the trap. The majority of the sufferers were removed to their homes, and the remainder to the Charing Cross Hospital, where every attention was shown to them. A cab, in which one young woman whose arm had been broken was upset at the door of the hospital, but the sufferer did not sustain any additional injury in consequence. In only three or four cases are the injuries of a serious nature, and all the sufferers are progressing favorably. The cause of the accident has not yet been discovered, but it is said that no blame is attributable to the managers of the Alhambra. During the time the curtain remained drawn, notwithstanding the anxiety of the audience to learn whether the accident had been attended with serious results, the most perfect order prevailed, and the whole of the people retained their seats.

### Melancholy Suicide of a Factory Girl.

The North Vassalboro correspondent of the Bath (Maine) *Times* tells of a melancholy case of suicide in that village of a young lady about twenty-one years of age named Miss Carrie Thompson, who belonged in Albion. It appears that about two years ago Miss Thompson became engaged to be married to a man, and the day of their nuptials was fixed. The man broke his promise and married somebody else. Ever since then Miss Thompson has been in low spirits, and often threatened to commit suicide. Last Monday afternoon she took a small dose of arsenic, which had no effect. In the evening she took an overdose of the same poison, which, however, did not prove fatal until the following Thursday morning. Every effort was made to save her life, but Miss Thompson, who had her senses, often expressed the wish in the meantime that she might die. She left three farewell letters, one addressed to her parents and the other two to friends. She had also made preparations in the way of burial apparel. At the time of her death she was an operative in the North Vassalboro Manufacturing Company.

### Procession and Picnic of "Fat Men."

On Tuesday a large number of Germans in New York, known as the Society of the "Fat Men," (none weighing less than 200 pounds,) had a procession and picnic at Bellevue Gardens, to which point the members proceeded in carriages. The Sun of that city says:

As the procession moved along the vehicles creaked and groaned, the horses strained and sweated, while the huge Germans reposed in calm solidity, and gazed forth complacently upon those less gifted in the matter of flesh.

Before the destination was reached five horses gave in, hopelessly exhausted, and ten of the vehicles broke down. Several emissaries of Mr. Bergh followed the procession, and it is said that the entire association is to be indicted on an early day. In spite of the delightful coolness of the weather, the supply of tablecloths with which the members were provided for the mopping of perspiration from their massive brows failed, and a fresh lot had to be procured on their arrival at the gardens. The subjoined is a schedule of nourishment, solid and liquid, consumed during the procession and at the picnic:

1,519 kegs of lager, 1,827 bushels of clams, 17 pretzels, 305 gallons of Rhine wine, 211 pounds of schweitzer kaese, 193 pounds of sausages, and 21,499 cigars.

### Dedicating a Chinese Temple.

The Chinamen at Virginia City, Nevada, have been dedicating a temple with oriental ceremonies. The performance began 4 a. m. The temple is a frame building, and cost about $300. The interior is fitted up with a profusion of tinsel ornaments, at a cost probably of $800. In the west end of the tempie stands the high altar, and seated upon it are three crowned and bearded gods or kings. Two of these wooden gods have long beards and moustachess, while the beard of the third is of the sailor cut. All three are seated behind a sort of curtain, hanging down from a canopy, and looped aside that they may plainly be seen by their worshippers. In front of the altar is a table, whereon was a full grown roasted hog, with cakes, sweet-meats, &c. Before the altar were a number of colored candles burning, and dishes containing burning sandal wood. The priests were dressed in long blue robes, and were quite imposing in appearance. The ceremonies consisted in blessing certain robes with which the gods were clothed, blessing the wine and food before the people, and in many bows and genuflections. Upon the conclusion of these exercises in the temple there was a grand discharge of bombs and fire crackers outside, which lasted for half an hour.

### Believe as Much of It as You Choose.

The following tragic story is from Pesth and bears the date of the 23d of March: Two brothers, of the principal families of Sy-Tatahaz, lived in the bitterest hatred the one to the other. They even carried their hatred so far as to desire to change their names, so that the one should not bear the abhorred name of the other. The daughter of one of the brothers, however, named Zousi, and the son of the other, Pista, were deeply in love. They had in vain begged for the consent of their parents to their union. At length they resolved to die together, since there was no prospect of their marriage. They accordingly put on their best attire, went into a neighboring garden, and there Pista shot Zouzsi through the heart, afterward putting a bullet into his own brain. Troubled by presentiments of evil, the two fathers followed their children into the garden, and finding them both dead, they shot themselves in remorse. Shortly afterwards the mothers of the lovers happening to pass by, saw the four corpses, and attempted to kill themselves with knives, but were prevented by the neighbors, who had now hastened on to the scene.

### The Great Fire in Constantinople.

The news from Constantinople of June 10th detail the consequences of the great fire in Pera still further thus:—

The statements of the number of dead bodies found up to yesterday are very conflicting.

The *Turquie* says, according to the police account the number is 104 (?); the *Courier* says, 953; the *Levant Times*, 1,300, and the *Herald* says that more than 300 have been discovered up to Wednesday last.

The number of bodies hitherto actually interred in the Latin, Greek, Armenian and Protestant cemeteries is 122, and of these 2 were Protestants.

No Jews or Mohammedans are included in this number.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact number of dead with certainty, in consequence of the way the human remains are deposited in the various cemeteries.

The Turkish authorities are displaying great brethoughtand humanity. Covering and household utensils are furnished to the sufferers.

Neary 1,000 houses in the Turkish quarter have been opened to the Chtistians and large sums are being subscribed by all parties, religious differences being entirely laid aside.

### The Latest Fish Story.

The editor of a western paper has been up in the country trouting, and is responsible for this fish story:

A jovial old gentleman whom we met in our travels told a story (for the truth of which we do not vouch) to illustrate the number of fishermen upon the streams. "A few days ago" he said, "I was crossing a bridge over Swift River when I heard my name called. I looked around to see who spoke. No person was in sight and I was about to pass on, when my eye fell upon a large trout standing upon his tail in the river, looking as if he had spoken to me. 'Did you speak, Mr. Trout?' 'I did, said he; I wish to inquire if this is the way to Bickford's Mill?' 'It is' said I. 'Ain't there any other route?' said he. 'Guess not,' said I, 'unless you go by land. Why do you ask?' 'Because the river is so full of these fish hooks that I can never get up this way!'"

### What a Man Does in Half a Century.

According to a French statistician, taking the mean of many accounts, a man of fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days, worked 6,500 days, walked 800 days, amused himself 4,000, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, &c. He ate 17,000 pounds of bread, 16,000 pounds of meat, 4,600 pounds of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, viz: water, coffee, tea, beer, wine &c., all together. This would make a respectable lake of 300 square feet surface and three feet deep, on which a small steamboat could navigate. And all this solid and liquid material passing through a human being in fifty years

## THE SILLY YOUNG RABBIT.

A LESSON FOR FOOLISH YOUNG PEOPLE.

There was a young rabbit
Who had a bad habit—
Sometimes he would do what his mother forbid,
And one frosty day
His mother did say,
"My child, you must stay in the burrow close hid;"
For I hear the dread sounds
Of huntsmen and hounds,
Who are searching around for rabbits like you,
Should they see but your head
They would soon shoot you dead,
And the dogs would be off with you quicker than boo!"

But poor, foolish being,
When no one was seeing,
Looking out from his burrow to take a short play,
He hopped o'er the ground
With many a bound,
And looked around proudly as if he would say,
Do I fear a man?
Now catch me who can!
So this young rabbit ran to a fine apple-tree,
Where gnawing the bark,
He thought not to hark
The coming of hunters, so careless was he.
Now, as rabbits are good,
When roasted or stewed,
A man came along hunting rabbits for dinner;
He saw little Bun,
Then raised his big gun—
And there he lay, dead, the foolish young sinner.

## NITRO GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

### Further Particulars of the Disaster at Worcester, Mass.

From the Worcester Gazette of Thursday we take the following highly interesting details of the terrific explosion before reported in our telegraphic columns:

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock this forenoon the city was startled by a tremendous explosion, which shook buildings to their foundations, and at the same time a dense column of smoke was seen to rise in the air near the Boston and Albany Railroad junction.

So unusual and alarming a report at once drew an immense throng of people toward the spot from whence it proceeded where a scene of devastation presented itself such as has never before been seen in our city.

The explosion took place on board of the last car on a freight train on the Boston and Albany Railroad, bound west. The train had just stopped before crossing the junction, and the explosion took place at the moment of starting up again. The car was totally demolished, the trucks driven deep into the ground, or broken in fragments, the axles severed like pipe stems, the tracks displaced, bent like withes, and hurled to a great distance from the road.

The contents of the car were widely scattered, and appeared to consist mainly of dry goods, which were rent in shreds and strewed on the road and the adjacent fields and gardens. Fragments of paper boxes, marked with Chinese characters, led some to suppose that the explosion was caused by fire works; but some of the larger fragments show that the boxes contained paper collars, the manufacturer having adopted the characters spoken of as a trade mark.

The cause of the explosion was, however, distinctly revealed, by the discovery on and near the spot, of quantities of copper wire, such as is used for exploding nitro glycerine, and there can be no doubt that the havoc was occasioned by this terribly destructive agent.

Several other cars of the train were badly shattered, but so far as we can learn no one on board of it was injured.

The devastating effects on the surrounding buildings was frightful to behold. The houses on Southridge street, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, were either utterly destroyed, or so badly wrecked as to be rendered untenable. Gardens were swept as by a sirocco, destroying every living plant. A large tree near the track was broken in every joint, crushed to the earth, stripped of its leaves, and almost entirely denuded of bark.

Among the houses most injured were the following on the east side of Southbridge street: No. 116, occupied by Jas. Ellison, was directly opposite the spot occupied by the car. The rear walls were blown outward and almost entirely detached from the rest of the building, the doors were all blown off their hinges, the windows completely shattered, and nearly all the plastering was torn from the walls. There were five or six women and children in the house at the time, but so far as we could learn, they were only slightly injured.

In the Sycamore street school house stove pipes and black boards were thrown down, and children thrown from their seats. The frightened pupils ran pell-mell from the building.

The alarm of the residents in the neighborhood in having their houses so suddenly demolished over their heads was, of course, extreme. Anxious search was immediately made for missing persons, and the subsequent hour was one of anguish for those who were in doubt as to the safety of their friends. Fathers Griffin and William Power, of the Catholic clergy, were soon on the spot, allaying the excitement. Those who were involved in the ruins were extricated as soon as possible, and a large number of the physicians of the city were present to dress their wounds, after which those most seriously wounded were taken to the Police Station.

It is quite remarkable that, so far as known, but one life was lost by the explosion. Fragments of a human body were picked up near the embankment, and are supposed to be the remains of a station hand, or of some other person who happened to be on the road on foot at the time. When it is considered that the accident occurred in a district crowded with dwellings and workshops, and that the railroad at this locality is itself a common thoroughfare, this exemption from fatality is certainly astonishing.

The express train for Providence had a narrow escape. It had just passed the freight train and felt the force of the explosion sufficiently to break some of the windows in the rear car.

### The Planet Saturn.

During the next three months the planet Saturn will be visible from sunset till after midnight. At this moment it is slowly retrograding over the western confines of Sagittarius, between the forks of the Milky Way which cross that region of the heavens, in nearly the same declination with the bright red star Antares. This conspicuous star is about twenty-four degrees west of Saturn, in the heart of the Scorpion. While the brilliancy of Antares and Saturn is nearly alike, the latter is distinguishable by the whiteness of its light, and by absence of twinkling, so common to all the stars.

Saturn is by far the most interesting of all the planets, being surrounded by an unique system of luminous rings of vast dimensions, first discovered by Galileo, and first explained by Huygens. As the planet sweeps round the sun these rings alternately disappear and reappear; sometimes they lie flat in the line of vision, and after some years incline so that their circular form is perceptible. They are now in a position to be seen with better advantage than they will be again for the next dozen years. The beauty and grandeur of this marvellous phenomenon, and favorable position of Saturn, incite those who have telescopes to look at this planet on these clear evenings.

## VARIETIES.

—Indianapolis presents for the "championship" a beer-drinking cat.

—George M. Pullman, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, returns for last year a net income of $97,500,

—An economical New York lady always hires a carriage when she goes shopping—to save shoe leather.

—A Terre Haute, Indiana lawyer boasts of negotiating twenty-six divorces at the last term of court.

—When General Banks' voice failed him in his recent Cuban speech, an outsider was cruel enough to make a remark to the effect that "Another of the National Banks had busted."

—In New Orleans, rosy cheeked peaches, black grapes, sunny pears, liquid watermelons, black cherries, red plums, soft figs, early apples, and perfumed cantelopes are plentiful, but prices are still sky-high.

—The town council of Wiesbaden has imposed a tax on all visitors who remain one week in their town, on the pretence that the municipality have to incur great expense in keeping up "the promenades, bands, &c., for their recreation."

—A sick man in Boston, who noticed his little daughter looking eagerly at some fruit at his bedside, said to her, "You would not take them away from your sick papa, would you?" She replied hesitatingly, "No, I wouldn't," and then colored up and ingeniously added, "But, papa, I tell a story when I say so." He gave her the fruit.

—One of the officers of a steamer at Savannah, Ga., recently had some difficulty with a deck hand, and to save his own life knocked the man overboard. The man could not swim, and was on the point of drowning, when the officer jumped in and rescued him. The officer's friends compliment him on saving two lives that day.

—A young factory operative in Lawrence, Mass., borrowed two dollars of a lady friend recently, and subsequently took her to the circus. On pay-day he refunded the amount very promply, after deducting fifty cents her circus ticket cost him. The lady has come to the conclusion that she will not marry that prudent young man. She had "hopes" before.

—The papers published in the vicinity of the Lake superior copper mines are cautioning laborers, and particularly unskilled ones, from emigrating to that region. The copper interest is at present entirely prostrated, and shows no signs of early revival. The consequence of this depression is that nine out of every ten of the miners are idle.

—The planet Saturn, with its marvellous assemblage of rings and satellites, is now a conspicuous object in the evening skies, and will remain so during the summer months. It rises now about sunset, and arrives on the meridian a little before midnight. Its place in the zodiacal constellation, Sagittarius, and about twenty degrees east of the well-known ruddy star, Antares.

—It is related of a certain distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, who is not now living, that after his return from a short European tour he was accustomed to refer to it more frequently than good taste would dictate, and that on being asked to deliver a prayer in public, he began. "O Lord! Thou knowest when I was in Europe," etc.

—On the frontier in Kansas, audiences at the theatres have an original way of applauding actors and actresses. They give a regular Indian yell, putting their mouths with their hands all the time. A certain Eastern actress was so applauded, which frightened her so she ran out the back way, hired a carriage, and rode twenty miles to the nearest station, leaving the play in the middle. She said she was afraid they would scalp her.

—The Great Falls (N. H.) Journal says that a young lady of that place who had a beautiful head of hair was obliged to have it cut off close to the head on account of the insects that had got into the hair from a switch that she had been wearing. The Rochester Courier says a similar case occurred at Milton a short time since, and every week we hear of bugs or insects destroying the natural hair. The switches are made from the bark of a tree and contain these little bugs that are so fatal to the hair.

—Cook—Yes, Susan, I'm a-writin' to Mary Hann Miggs. She've applied to me for the charicter of my last missus, which she's thinkin' of takin' the sitiwation. Susan—Will you give her one? Cook—Well, I've said this. (*Reads.*) "Mrs. Perksits presents her Compliminks to Miss Miggs, and begs to Inform her that I consider Mrs. Brown a Respek'able Young Person, and one as Knows her Dooties; but she can't conshensly Recommend her Temper, which I had to Part with her on that account." It's allus best to be candid you know Susan!

—A San Francisco school teacher received the following note from the "ostensible" parent of one of his pupils: "I hope as to my John, you will flog him just as ofin as you kin. Heas a bad boy—is John. Altho I've bin in habit of teachin him miself, it seems to me he never will larn anithing—his spelling is ottragously defishent. Wallop him well, ser, and you will receive my thanks. P. S.—What accounts for John bein sich a scholar is that he is my sun by my wife's fust husband."

—Individual finger-bowls are in danger of being superseded. At a recent dinner party, in New York, a massive silver bowl, filled with water, with a small vessel in the centre containing flowers, was presented by the butler to each guest in turn, which is the usual custom in good society in England. Nobody had the slightest idea what they were expected to do, so they adopted the always safe course of doing nothing, and merely shook their heads. The servant evidently very much amused, finally took the bowl to his mistress, who dipped her fingers into the water, and sent the magnificent partnership finger-bowl to make the circuit the second time.

—The Vienna Presse relates a strange case of religious fanaticism. At a village in Syria travelling preachers held revival meetings, at which they thundered in the most impressive words into the ears of the girls and married women, that such of them as held illicit intercourse with men would be sure to fall into the hands of the devil. "Every illegitimate child," assured them one of the missionaries, "is a mill-stone that will draw you down into the everlasting fire." A girl, whom a peasant lad had helped to such a mill-stone, thought it would be best and most disagreeable to the devil if she summarily got rid of it. So she went home, killed her baby in cold blood, put it into a box, and carried it to the church where she dedicated it to the Virgin. She thought she was now sure to keep out of the devil's clutches, but the Courts thought otherwise and sent her to the penitentiary.

# Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHLOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday July 2, 1870.


### UNIMPORTANT, EVEN IF TRUE.

There are some very queer stories afloat about our Indian brethren, who have just now left the Federal City for their homes. This part of an event which occurred during their stay is certain: RED CLOUD, on visiting the navy-yard, modestly asked the commandant for a piece of large ordnance, a pivot gun, and with it all the requisite ammunition. It is supposed that the amiable pagan intended to plant it on some cross trail, where at pleasure he might either bag a hundred buffalo at a single shot for winter use, or crash to the earth an emigrant train, tolling their sad and weary way over the prairie. The navy officer, of course, refused.

It is said, however, if our information be correct, that BUTLER, the Beast, was one of the party of visitors, and digging his elbow into the side, and muffling a whisper with his hand into the Chief's ear,—winking at the same time with the right eye, and we are not certain whether the left or right eye is the right one, for the left eye is as likely to be right as the right one, because the right one is quite as oblique in a question of wrong and right as the left one,—and pointing to the cannon, said to him, "Help yourself, they belong to you as well as anybody else." A sigh, (ugh!) it might be interpreted into a grunt, escaped from the chief. If this be true, it is the first time we have ever known BEN to have made a mistake. His great axiom of life being that "you have a right to anything you can lay yonr hands on," obscured for the moment his sense of the finite power of leverage and transportation, even in the muscle of a stout son of the forest. BEN is said to have rallied promptly, however, and told Mr. CLOUD to slip round quietly on the evening when he intended to leave the city, and at all events fill his pockets with as many round shot as they could hold, on the grand principle of "take."

BEN'S instruction is said to have been strictly followed by our dusky brother. The consequence was, that the night he left the city he walked very heavy, as if he had been invited to take something, muttering as he went, "Big Bethel! Hero of the first defeat of the Union Army! Dutch Gap Canal! JEFF DAVIS' friend! Next President of the United States." As renegade Democrats are the pets of the Radicals, BEN may be the coming man. He is representative of the tact, if not the talent of his party. He cannot be defeated if he chooses to make a series of the bold and desperate efforts of his life, for even ULYSSES GRANT has been compelled to conciliate his wrath.

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How like a red-hot iron must the facts which are daily elicited in Congress, and to which members are compelled to give utterance, burn into the marrow of Radical sensibility! The way of the transgressor is getting to be hard—like the Jordan of the negro minstrels, a hard road to travel. WHITTEMORE had the door of the House of Representatives slammed in his face, and a ludicrous, yet amusing scene occurred shortly afterward, in which Mr. FARNSWORTH accused BEN. BUTLER with taking a fee of two thousand dollars from a seeker after a patent. BUTLER made a defence, but did not clear his skirts of the charge. But are not even BUTLER and WHITTEMORE in enviable positions compared with such men as DENNIS MCCARTHY, the New York salt monopolist; SAMUEL HOOPER, of Massachusetts, the pig iron monopolist; and MORRELL, of this State, the Bessemer steel monopolist? These persons, who have voted and used their influence in the House, during a long session, to legislate money directly into their own pockets—not by hundreds, but by ten of thousands—are now compelled to sit in their places and hear men denounced for offences beside which their own are as an Alp to a Cape Cod sand hill. There they sit, HOOPER, MORILL and MCCARTHEY, listening to debates, every word of which must make their faces tingle with shame. If WHITTEMORE is unfit to enter the House, they must ask themselves ought not we to resign? If BEN BUTLER has done wrong, have we the right to look honest men in the face? If for such small offences men fall into disrepute, what do we deserve? Will not the House now take up the case of these persons and any others who have been similarly guilty—unblushingly voting for oppressive laws by which they themselves were benefitted, and gained money at the expense of the general welfare? Will not some honorable member look into this great and scandalous abuse of trust? Bad as BUTLER and WHITTEMORE are, they should be treated with as much leniency as the other rogues who are to be found within Congressional purlieus; and there is some hope, now that family feuds are disturbing the Radical camp, that the truth will out, and that each offender will meet with the proper punishment. When rogues begin to blow upon each other, the full beauty of the story is pretty sure to be ventilated.

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THERE is something peculiarly interesting, at the present time, in the Radical Phoatasmagoria, and the manner in which Radicalism is exhibiting itself through the aid of its own magnifying influences. Each member of the party seems delighted in presenting the thing to the public gaze in his own peculiar way. Senators accuse each other of bribery and corruption, and in the general conflict of words the President is not spared. He is not only put on exhibition as the friend and advocate of jobbery, but as an imbecile, incompetent to write his own messages or give form to any policy. The leading organs of the party are no more choice in their selection of positions for each other. The New York *Tribune* holds its free trade namesake at Chicago, and its free trade cotemporary, the New York *Evening Post*, up to view as traitors to the true and only faith, and demands that they shall leave the party, while the *Evening Post* and the Chicago paper as gently hint that the room of the *Tribune* and the Albany *Evening Journal* is quite as desirable as their company. FARNSWORTH calls BUTLER a scoundrel, and FITCH calls some other member of the party a liar, and the entire show may be said to be even more spicy than agreeable.

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WE have already alluded to the Republican movement in Massachusetts for the degradation of white labor by the introduction of Chinese shoemakers, and plantation hands in Louisiana; and now, for the purpose of affording our readers an opportunity of knowing what kind of a class, socially and morally, they have introduced, we furnish the following graphic picture from the San Joachim (California) *Republican*, which ought to be thoroughly posted, as the Pacific slope is the El Dorado of JOHN CHINAMAN'S hopes, and where he first emerges from his Celestial regions into the full-fledged reedom of an American:

Every vessel from the coast of China comes loaded with coolies and Chinese prostitutes. Less than three days since a steamer landed 1,300 Chinese men and women, in San Francisco. They come, and will continue to come as long as they can find employment at fifty cents per day. San Francisco is teeming, seething, stinking and stewing with them now. Every available garret and cellar is filled with Chinamen from one end to the other, and still they come. Here, in Stockton, they have colonized in spots, swarming through the streets by day and prowling about by night. Their habitations are loathsome plague spots, from which arises a pestilence-breeding stench, so intolerable that white residents of the neighborhood are complaining of the disgusting nusiance. Every morning the stages for the interior carry away loads of Chinamen to curse other localities with their presence. Still the number does not decrease here, in San Francisco, or elsewhere. A thousand work their way to the interior every month, and more than a thousand land here from China within that time. They are everywhere; in the mines, on the farms, in the workshops, tilling gardens, cooking our meals, washing our shirts, into everything, doing everything. They who fancy Chinese immigration is decreasing, are wofully mistaken. They come like the lice of Egypt, and will be ten times as hard to get rid of.

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THE *Commercial* reports the true Republican movement as "making gratifying progress"—styles the address of the Executive Committee "a whining appeal," and tells a great deal of truth about the Radical party, which we have put in pickle ready for the fall campaign. Our readers will bear us witness that we depicted the sad results of Radical rule, just as our neighbor now sees them. If it had joined THE POST, part of the taxation, "piled mountain high," squandered in building that monument of folly, the City Hall, might have been saved; but hear him:

Among the results of the Junta's sway is increased taxation and a perfectly frightful increase of crime, wretchedness and misery. To the lowest order of community have been subjugated its most vital concerns. Those who pay the taxes and have the greatest stake in the management of affairs have really had little or nothing to say.

Every valuable interest has been trifled with. The moral sentiment of the community has been treated with contempt. Though taxation be piled mountain high; though every other house contain a skeleton as the result of the nefarious management of the office of the Commissioner, the Junta have continued to run that machine in utter unconcern.

You know that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has brought disgrace and discredit upon the State.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* affirms the story that the Government employees in that city have contributed the required sum to insure the life of President GRANT for $50,000, and adds:

The required sum was soon made up, and if you will inquire at the Equitable Life office in this city you will see the record of a paid up policy for $50,000, in the name of our great and good President.

The scheme originated with the Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, who wanted, but didn't get the office of Collector of Customs. This story will not, however, be generally credited without the proof positive of the list of subscribers and the amount put down opposite each name; and this, it is fair to say, is promised.

### THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We give in another column of this morning's issue, a summary of the proceedings of the recent Convention of Democratic editors, held in Altoona.

The Convention was a harmonious one, and the object which called it together was fully accomplished. The editors of nearly all the leading Democratic papers in the State were present, and it was undoubtedly one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the Commonwealth.

There was one noticeable feature connected with this Convention. While divisions have sprung up between the managers of the Radical papers of Pennsylvania—in many cases growing into the most bitter personalities, as to the future course and policy of their party, and which threatens its disintegration into quarrelsome factions, the controlling minds of the Democratic press were a harmonious unit as to the course to be followed in the future, and naturally felt sure of success.

Aside from the regular business transactions of the Convention, there were other matters taken under consideration, and definitive conclusions arrived at that will tell upon the politics of the State in the immediate future, as will be developed by the general tone of the Democratic press.

We take occasion to say in this connection, that the Democratic party will no longer tolerate any temporizing with the great questions of public policy. In the State of Pennsylvania, at least, the Democracy are united, and henceforth their campaigns will not only be progressive, but aggressive. We feel that we can say to the Democracy of the whole Union that the glorious old Keystone State is about to be disenthralled from Radical domination, and will take its position in the Democratic phalanx, from which it has been practically displaced, through treachery and misplaced confidence during the last decade of years. We have only to say to the party who have afflicted both the State and nation with nine years of misrule—a misrule corrupt beyond expression in words—"stand from under." We will have more to say on this subject in the future.

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AN infamously mean, yet characteristic article, appeared in Monday's Philadelphia *Press*. In speaking of the Democratic delegate elections to take place on that evening, it says:

If the precedents of the past mean anything, we may expect a day that will add largely to the fees of the aldermen and officers of the criminal courts and to the taxes of the taxpayers. Most likely, too, several men who might have died creditably on the battle field will die discreditably in some bar room brawl.

The organ of "all the decency" party had better sweep before its own door before attempting to defile that of its neighbors. If the delegate meetings of its own party were ever surpassed for rowdyism, billingsgate slang, and bitter, malignant hatred, we have yet to see or hear of them.

But the most contemptible fling is at the "poor white Democrats," whom the *Press* and its party would lower in the social and political scale, and over their humiliation advance the negro. Alluding to its publication of the rules of voting, &c., it says:

We have published this, not expecting that any colored men will desire or be willing to vote to-day under it, but in order that the *poor white Democrats*, who do not get much to read in their own papers, may know something of what has been doing in the way of history for the past year or two.

"*Poor white* Democrats! How they do offend the Radical nostrils since the advancement of that party in taste by fraternization with the sweet scented darkey! The negro has some consideration for "poor white trash," and concedes that they are good as he is, if they behave themselves; but the Radical leaders of the FORNEY stripe, are not disposed to make any such admissions, for that would tend somewhat to the prejudice of the ebony-hued "man and brother" whom they have taken to their affectionate embraces. "Poor *white* Democrats!" What an unpardonable offence in fastidious Radical eyes!

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CONGRESS, it is said, will have a little speck of war to deal with before the adjournment. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs intend to press to a vote a resolution they have prepared for the enforcement of the settlement of the terms of the convention held in 1866 with Venezuela, agreed on for the adjudication of the claims of American citizens. Venezuela, with great persistency, has refused to pay these claims. The committee, therefore, proposed that Congress shall declare that it recognizes said settlement as final and conclusive, and to be held as valid and subsisting against the republic of Venezuela, and for the purpose of enforcing the collection and payments of the sums of money so awarded, the President is to be authorized and directed to make demand upon Venezuela for immediate payment, and in case of neglect or refusal to make such payment, to employ such portion of the naval and military forces as may be necessary in his judgement to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said convention. This will probably result in the seizure of the custom house at Caracas unless Venezuela make prompt payment.

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TO-DAY the Democrats of Maine meet in State Convention, to elect a State Committee for the political year, commencing July 1st, 1871, and to transact any other business that may be deemed expedient. We see by our exchanges from there that the Democrats of Maine are astir, and hopeful of a speedy redemption from Radical rule.

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THERE is a new sensation on the tapis, at least for firemen. Two New Orleans fire companies are making a tour of the country on their skill as firemen. They carry their "machine" with them, and stick to their hand engines because they think they can run to a fire with any thirty men that ever made quick time, and do as much execution after they get there. They make this trip for the express purpose of beating anybody that may have the temerity to accept their challenge in pulling an engine of 2,300 pounds, and fifty feet of hose, and doing work on trial or at a fire. They have about $3,000 worth of prizes, which they have won from time to time. The party will include also four or five hundred citizens of New Orleans, some of whom propose to make the round trip with the boys; others will stray off to various watering places. They were in Cincinnati yesterday, and will doubtless take Pittsburg in on the the course of their eastward route. The various cities through which they pass are expected to get up fires expressly for their benefit.

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SUPERSTITION is certainly not on the wane, if we are to judge by the daily instances chronicled of its exhibition. On Friday morning last, an old woman, bent with age, called at the Toombs, in New York, and requested Deputy Warden MARK FINLEY to supply her with a few inches of the rope used at the execution of JACK REYNOLDS. She said that her son was suffering severely from an attack of the king's evil, and she knew that if she could obtain a piece of the rope referred to it would perform an instantaneous cure. Dr. NEALLS happened to be present at the time, and in order to quiet the anxiety of the old dame, consented to find the much coveted prize, and return with it to her. He then went into the prison kitchen and hastily chopped a piece from a clothes line and gave it to the woman, who went on her way rejoicing. The rope upon which REYNOLDS paid the penalty of his crime was taken away by the old carpenter who erected the gallows.

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U. S. TREASURER SPINNER has sent us the notice found below. As the government is too poor to pay for its insertion, we print it without charge, although we have no doubt that thousands of dollars will be paid the crippled Radical newspapers for giving it publicity. No doubt some loyal thief, employed about the Treasury Department has the stolen notes:

United States notes, series of 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, from No. H3,530,001*, to No. H3,532,000*, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No $10 notes, of a number higher than H3,236,000* have been issued. Please look out for the stolen notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen Notes, (if suspicions attach to them) and in any case of presentation notify

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer, U. S.

Washington, June 14, 1870.

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THE National Convention of Young Men's Christian Association, in session at Indianapolis, by a large majority has resolved to hold its next annual meeting in Washington—thus betraying a keen instinct in discovering the missionary ground that invites the most active culture. If the Convention should assemble simultaneously with Congress and remain in session continuously with that body, it would find ample employment in counteracting the anti-Christian influences of the Federal Legislature and lobby without once considering the grave questions of tobacco-chewing and cigar-smoking, or billiards, dancing, and theatre-going.

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IMMACULATE Kid gloves are about to cease from its region as the emblem of aristocracy, on account of defection in prices. It is said that very excellent kids are now sold in Paris at thirty cents a pair, and that on Broadway, New York, they are marked as low as fifty cents. The market is absolutely overstocked, and even the present prices cannot long be maintained in the trade. In Buenos Ayres the beggar attends to the profession of mendicancy on horseback; in New York the organ-grinder need not apply the crank gloveless, and one may expect the apple-women of the city to don the symbols of style speedily at present prices. Even editors may indulge the luxury upon extra occasions.

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IT is somewhat spitefully suggested that Mr. BUTLER'S charity in the matter of "full and general grace, amnesty and oblivion of all wrongful acts, doings, and omissions of all persons engaged in the late rebellion" would have the effect of blessing him, the giver, as well as the nominal recipients, as it would consign to oblivion all suits arising from confiscations and labor contracts in and about New Orleans.

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THE last Fenian folly is the litigation of O'MAHONEY, LAWLESS and others, for the possession of a fund of twenty thousand dollars collected for the liberation of Ireland. The money is rapidly passing into the hands of the lawyers; five thousand dollars ha already been paid to attorneys and receivers, and if the litigation continues much longer the entire fund will be frittered away in legal expenses.

### THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

**Meeting of the Democratic Editors of Pennsylvania at Altoona — The Journals Represented—A State Association Organized—Its Objects, &c:**

In pursuance of the call issued by the officers of the Democratic Editorial Association of Western Pennsylvania, a meeting was held at Altoona on the 28th inst. The following are the names of the gentlemen present and the journals they represent:

C. B. M'Ginley, Journal, Lewisburg.
P. Gray Meek, Watchman, Bellefonte.
T. F. Singiser, Valley Democrat, Mechanicsburg.
J. A. Magee, Democrat, New Bloomfield.
A. M. Gibson, Genius of Liberty, Uniontown.
Wm. P. Furey, Times and Register, Mauch Chunk.
C. B. Brockway, Columbian and Dem., Bloomsburg.
Wm. S. Black, Gazette and Dem., New Castle.
John W. Brown, Patriot, Harrisburg.
R. B. Brown, Democrat, Clarion.
J. Ziegler, Democratic Herald, Butler.
Wm. J. Jackman, Dem. and Register, Mifflintown.
H. D. Woodruff, Democrat, Johnstown.
D. W. Moore, Sun, Altoona.
Jno. W. McKinney, Sun, "
D. H. Neiman, Sentinel, Easton.
Thos. Chalfant, Intelligencer, Danville.
Frederick Kurtz, Centre Reporter, Centre Hall.
John Hodgson, Jeffersonian, West Chester.
Jos. Hemphill, do.
W. S. Garvin, Western Press, Mercer.
W. T. H. Pauley, Messenger, Waynesburg.
J. W. Rohrer, Sentinel, Kittanning.
J. M. Laird, Argus, Greensburg.
W. W. Keenan, Democrat, Greensburg.
Andrew Hopkins, Standard, Williamsport.
H. A. M'Pike, Cambria Freeman, Ebensburg.
J. S. Cornman, Monitor, Huntingdon.
H. J. Stahle, Courier, Gettysburg.
J. Ivin Steel, Advocate, Ashland.
O. A. Traugh, Standard, Hollidaysburg.
J. J. Hoffman, Democrat, Somerset.
Jas. P. Barr, } THE POST.
Jos. S. Lare, }

The meeting was called for three o'clock, but there being a general expression in favor of holding a preliminary meeting, it was assembled in the Logan House at 11 o'clock A. M., and organized by the selection of Jas. P. Barr as President, and P. Gray Meek and C. B. Brockway, Secretaries, and immediately the members proceeded to dispatch the business before them in a manner, such as editors only are capable of doing, and which, if Radical members of Congress had sense enough to imitate, they would save much anxiety to their constituents and money to the taxpayer. Short addresses were made by Messrs. Ziegler, Furey, Black, Brown, of Clarion, Neiman, Meek, Gibson, Hodgson, Garvin and others, always to the point, and in less than one hour, the business of that meeting was completed, a committee consisting of Messrs. Brown, Ziegler, Nieman, Black and Meek was appointed to prepare matters for the afternoon session, and an adjournment was had.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The city Executive Committee of Altoona, of which Mayor Potts is Chairman, secured and tendered the use of the hall of the Opera House, which was accepted for the afternoon meeting, and which assembled in that place at three o'clock. After the roll was called, the Chairman of the Business Committee, Hon. R. B. Brown, of Clarion, read its report, which, with some slight alterations, was unanimously adopted. The sections it was decided to make public, are as follows:

That this meeting form itself into a society to be known as "The Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania."

That its officers consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, to serve for one year or until their successors shall be elected.

The primary object of this association shall be unity of action among its members in the promotion of Democratic principles, the furtherance of the interests of the Democratic party and the cultivation of more fraternal feeling among its members.

When new issues arise about which there is some doubt, or difference of opinion as to the course of the party, it shall be the duty of the President of this Association to call a meeting to consider the same.

In regard to present issues this Association of Editors now declare:

That we denounce the manner in which the so-called Fifteenth amendment was declared part of the Constitution and we will labor for its repeal, being opposed to negro suffrage—especially to having it forced on States contrary to the will of the people thereof.

Opposition to the Chinese system, or anything that injures or depreciates the dignity of white labor.

Opposition to corruption wherever found, and by whoever perpetrated.

Messrs. Steel, Hodgson, Gibson, Garvin, and Traugh were then appointed a committee to report within half an hour, permanent officers of the association.

The committee retired, when, by unanimous consent, Mr. Ziegler was invited to address the association, which he proceeded to do in his usual happy and forcible manner.

The committee was announced, and reported the following list of permanent officers, which was unanimously ratified:

Jacob Ziegler, President; D. H. Neiman, Vice President; P. Gray Meek, Secretary; Jos. S. Lare, Cor. Secretary; John Hodgson, Treasurer.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Gibson, Furey, Moore, Stahle and Barr were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association. Said report to be presented at next meeting.

Bellefonte was then selected as the next place of meeting, subject to the call of the President.

Thanks were tendered the Altoona Executive Committee, and the meeeting adjourned.

EVENING.

The Association received a serenade in the evening from the Altoona Brass Band of some twenty pieces, and again Mr. Ziegler was called upon to acknowledge the compliment, which he did in appropriate terms.

M. M. Pomeroy, Esq., editor of the New York *Democrat*, entertained a large gathering of the workingmen in the Opera House with a two hours' speech. Notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly sultry, none left the hall until he sat down, and during his remarks he was the recipient of the liveliest demonstrations of approval.

### Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Washington met in Convention on Monday and declared for Capt. M'Clelland, of Lawrence county for Congress. Greene county had previously instructed for him, and he will be the nominee in the 24th District. Messrs. Donaldson and Grable were nominated for he Assembly.

Indiana county has nominated Hon. S. S. Jamison for the Assembly. He represented the district in the Senate, which is composed of Indiana and Westmoreland county from 1853 to 1856.

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—The young ladies in North Adams, Mass., are delighted with the Chinese, and propose to cultivate the Chinese shoe. If they do, they will assuredly put their foot in it.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### 41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

**SENATE.**

A motion by Mr. HOWARD to hold an Evening Session to-day to dispose of the Texas Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bills was objected to by Mr. Sherman, as tending to delay the tax bill and gave rise to a long debate. The motion was finally agreed to.

The Tax bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated as the result of the consultation in regard to the bill, that they had agreed to let all Income taxes go, and as a substitue, to retain the tax on sugar as it is now and also the tax on the gross receipts. He said the House proposition for the classification of the tax on sugars, had been objected to by business men in all parts of the country, and the Senate Committee's classification had encountered equally strong opposition. The remaining sections of the bill would clear up ambiguities in reference to the special tax on dividends of corporations, such a Insurance companies, and relative to Shakers and other religious societies.

The income tax section was stricken out without division.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a new section to continue the tax on corporations and salaries during this year. The amendment was agreed to—and the various others submitted by Mr. Sherman to carry out the recommendations of the Senate.

The amendment to authorize the consolidation of collection districts was agreed to.

The tariff sections having been reached, the amendment striking out the duty on chicory, succory, dandelion root and acorn coffee, raw, ground or burned or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN endeavored to withdraw the amendments reducing the duties on sugar accord to the Senate Committee classification, so as to allow the rates to remain as under the existing laws.

Mr. HAMLIN objected to the withdrawal of the sections and asked to have a vote on it.

After some discussion Mr. Sherman's motion to strike out the reduction of the tax on sugars was rejected—yeas 28, nays 30.

The House classification therefore remains

Mr. YATES moved an amendment prohibiting hereafter all taxes on tea, coffee and sugar.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that the amendment would strike off $56,000,000 of the revenue, and if adopted, the whole bill should and would fall.

Mr. YATES advocated his amendment at length.

At four o'clock the House resolution announcing the death of Hon. David Heaton, representative from North Carolina, was received, and after eulogies on the deceased, and the adoption of the usual resolutions of condolence the Senate took a recess.

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**HOUSE.**

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill for the distribution pro rato of all moneys paid or to be paid by the Republic of Venezuela for claims of citizens of the United States, under award of the mixed commission. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, introduced a bill to authorize the issue of four per cent. bonds, exchangeable for and convertible into legal tender notes at par. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. REEVES offered a preamble and resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith the bill reducing the present duties on all classes of salt fifty per cent., which, under operation of the previous question, was adopted—108 to 59.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Funding Bill was reported back and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved the Senate amendment be nonconcurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the Senate amendments to the bill for additional terms of United States Senators in Indiana were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The SPEAKER presented a telegram announcing the death of the Earl of Clarendon, English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the Senate bill to change the judicial circuits. Tabled.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, objected.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a bill to abolish tribal relations of the Miami Indians.

The House went in a Committee on current expenses. An appropriation bill of items for work on the Capitol was attacked by some Missouri members—McCormick, Benjamin and Tunkelberg, and defended by Dawes and Schenck. Items under the head of agricultural department gave rise to a discussion between Holman, Dawes, Wilson, of Ohio, and others, but were agreed to without amendment.

A discussion arose between Messrs. Farnsworth and Dawes in reference to an item in the bill to pay Paul S. Forbes the balance due him under the contract with the Navy Department for the Steamer Algonquin, $27,330.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike it out. He criticized the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting it, and expressed the opinion that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dawes, was like Joe Bagstock—"Sly, Sir Devilish, sly."

Mr. DAWES retorted that Mr. Farnsworth was so constituted that he could not believe any one else to be honest, and intimated that he did not desire to be measured by the gentleman from Illinois, or by his standard of morality. The item had been reported because the Secretary of the Treasury said it was to liquidate a balance due this man; not a claim but a debt.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he had not attacked anybody, and that the unusual wrath and excitement displayed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, was entirely unnecessary. He did not suppose every man dishonest, and his friend from Massachusetts took unnecessary umbrage at what he had said. He had said he thought him sly, and the fact that, when the bill was reported, the gentleman said there was no special legislation in it, was a little sly.

Afthr some further discussion the motion to strike out the item was rejected.

The Committee rose having still six pages of bills unfinished.

Mr. GARFIELD, of the Conference Committee on the currency bill, made a report and said he would call it up to-morrow.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

**SENATE**

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was taken up as the business of the morning hour.

An amendment was offered by Mr. HARLAN that neither the original nor present land grant shall apply to lands within the Indian Territory, and requiring full compensation to the owners for lands taken from the Indians for depots, &c. He advocated that it involved the good faith of the Government in the existing Indian treaties by which Indian titles had been created in the Indian Territory.

After some remarks in opposition by Mr. HOWARD the amendment prevailed. Yeas, 26; nays, 20.

Mr. CAMERON then entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the Texas Railroad Bill so as to amend by providing that the amount of foreign iron to be used should be limited to 20,000 tons. He asked a present consideration of the motion.

Mr. CASSERLY objected.

At one o'clock, Mr. MORTON moved for an executive session, on which

Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays, as involving a postponement of the tax bill. Motion agreed to. Yeas, 29; nays, 25, and the doors were closed. At 1:30 P. M. the doors were reopened, when it was agreed by unanimous consent that five minutes rule of debate on the tax bill should be enforced for to-day. The tax bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Yates, which was modified to provide that no duties hereafter shall be levied upon tea and coffee. After discussing the amendment it was rejected. Yeas, 9; nays, 41.

The vote of the Senate refusing to strike out the House provisions reducing the duties on sugar was, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, reconsidered—30 to 24—and the House classification was stricken out—27 to 26—leaving the rates at three cents per pound, according to the present law.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee for striking out the House rates on pigments, pepper and spices of different kinds, on wines, champagne, brandy, cordials, and manufactures of cotton, was agreed to. The effect is to leave the duties as at present.

The paragraph in relation to corsets and manufactured cloth was withdrawn by Mr. Sherman.

The new paragraphs making the duty on eyelets of every description six cents per thousand, on ultramarine six cents per pound, and regulating the duties on Manilla, Russia, and other hemps, unmanufactured, at $25 per ton, were adopted.

Other amendments were adopted as follows. On cotton, bagging or other manufactures, not otherwise provided for, suitable for uses to which cotton bagging is adapted, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jules, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth or other material, and valued at less than ten cents per square yard—two cents per pound.

On cotton as above valued, over ten cents per square yard, three cents per pound.

The following paragraph was debated. On Bituminous coal and shale, fifty cents for a ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

Mr. BOREMAN opposed the proposed reduction as destructive to coal interests in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Messrs. SCOTT and WILLEY followed upon the same side, but without a vote on the paragraph, Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill construing section fifty-five of the National Currency act of July 3d, 1864, which provides penalties for offenses against it, to apply to every President, Director, Cashier, Teller, Clerk or Agent at the National Bank. Passed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, to which amendments were adopted increasing the appropriations to the amount of $260,000, including $7,640 to Henry S. Halliday and D. T. Parker, in satisfaction of a judgment of the United States Court for Southern Illinois; $29,000 for observations of the eclipse in Europe next December; $15,000 for a statue of General Scott for Franklin Square in Washington; $175,983 for various Indian matters, etc.

An amendment was also adopted repealing the law which requires the laying up of five of the six revenue cutters on the northern lakes, and ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to put them all in commission specially charged with aiding vessels in distress.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. FINKELBURG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, allowing the transportation of imported articles in bond, except wine, distilled spirits and perishable or explosive articles, from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Port Huron and New Orleans to any seaports; or Porland, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville and Milwaukee.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the Currency Bill, called up the report submitted yesterday, which was discussed without action until five o'clock, when the House was exhausted with the heat, the thermometer indicating ninety degrees. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

**SENATE.**

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial upon the importance of making a full appropriation for the Louisville Canal according to the engineer's estimates. Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. CAMERON'S motion to reconsider the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was defeated—15 to 31.

The bill to authorize the Kansas Pacific Railroad to extend its railway and telegraph lines to El Paso, New Mexico, was then considered.

Mr. DRAKE moved a substitute.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the bill was laid over and the Tax Tariff bill was proceeded with.

The following provisions relating to Insurance Companies were inserted on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, "and the tax upon dividends of Insurance companies shall not be deemed due until such dividends are payable either in money or otherwise, and the money returned by the Mutual Insurance Companies to their policy holders; and the annual or semi-annual interest, allowed or paid to depositors in savings banks or savings institutions, shall not be considered as dividends."

The paragraph making the duty on bituminous coal and shale fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel, was debated and rejected by a vote of 18 to 23, the rule remaining as under the present law.

The recommendations of the Committee specifying the following duties were agreed to:

On rough or unfinished grindstone, one dollars and fifty cents, and on finished grindstones, two dollars per ton.

On freestone, sandstone, granite and all building or monumental stone, except marble, one dollar per ton.

On all sawed, dressed or polished marble, thirty per cent. ad valorem, and in addition twenty-five cts. superficial square foot not exceeding two inches in thickness; ten cents per foot in addition to the above rate for each inch in excess of two inches in thickness; all over six inches to be subjected to the duty now imposed on marble blocks.

On hair cloth, known as hair seating, forty cents per square yard.

On all other manufactures of hair, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

On aniline dyes and colors, fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On buttons and dress ornaments of which silk is the main part and no wool or worsted fifty per cent. ad valorem.

On siliciate of soda, or other alkaline siliciate, one-half cent per pound.

On sporting gun wads of all descriptions, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

On nickel, twenty-three cents per pound.

On nickel of ide and alloy of nickel with copper, thirteen cents per pound.

On live animals, twenty per cent. ad valorem; importations for breeding purposes to be limited to those countries beyond the sea, so as not to extend to Canada and Mexico.

Other sections of the bill were considered and acted upon.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session and subsequently took recess till evening.

**HOUSE.**

The following Senate bills passed:

Amendatory of the act of July 26, 1868, to protect the rights of actual settlers on public lands. To establish the Western Judicial District of Wisconsin. To amend the act to establish and protect national cemeteries. To regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. To regulate the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy. In relation to certain unsold lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana. To establish an additional land district in Kansas. For the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty. Giving the consent of Congress to the reception of a certain bequest by the State of New Jersey under the will of the late Edwin A. Stevens. For the disposal of lands within the Fort Ridgely Military Reservations, Minnesota. Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock. To amend the act of 1860, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaties between the United States and China, Japan, Siam, Persia and other countries. Giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, and other functionaries of the United States. To repeal certain sections of acts passed by the Teritorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Missouri contested election case, that Mr. Dyer, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that William F. Switzler, the contestant, is. He gave notice that he would call it up for action on Thursday week.

Mr. CESSNA presented the views of the minority, with the opposite conclusions.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution directing the doorkeeper to retain in service, during recess, the crippled soldiers now employed under him. Adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Conference Report on the Currency Bill.

Mr. JUDD gave notice that he would move to reject the report, and have another conference committee.

Mr. COBURN opposed the report, and argued that under it the people of the west were not going to get any re-distribution within a reasonable time. He believed it to be better to put the bill off till the next Congress, and then pass a general measure of re-distribution rather than take this measure of contraction, which directly tended to bring disaster on the country. There was no expansion which would require fifty-four million dollars of greenbacks to be kept as a reserve, instead of forty five millions of three per cent. to be withdrawn and which provided only for an issue of forty five million of National Bank currency. It was therefore a measure of contraction in that respect as well as in respect of the gold bank section.

Mr. JUDD also argued against the Conference report, which he claimed settled the question against the desire of the House and against the best interests of the country. He asserted that if the report was adopted the currency would be contracted at least eighteen million dollars or or twenty million dollars. Forty five million of green backs would have to replace the three per cent. certificates. That was just equal to the amount of the additional national bank currency allowed to be issued, but of this additional issue twenty per cent., or nine millions, had to be held as a reserve on greenbacks. So this amount locked up would ae fifty-four millions. As to the gold bank section he regarded it as a figment of the brain, It would be only adding to the difficulties of the situation. They had now a currency of national bank notes and and greenbacks, and this would throw out an additional kind of shinplasters, if the members chose to call it so. He expressed the conviction that if this report were rejected and a new Conference Committee appointed, the Senate would concur substantially with the provisions made by the House.

Mr. COX expressed the opinion that the measure was not much either of contraction or expansion. It might work a little contraction at first, but it would produce expansion and explosion. It was a bill which satisfied neither the House nor anybody, neither contractionists nor expansionists. What Congress should do was to march boldly up to the measure of a return to gold and silver, as the President had recommended.

Mr. BURCHARD also condemned the Conference Report particularly because the Committee had abandoned ninety-five millions of an additional issue, which would have reached all the States having less than their fair share of the distribution of the currency.

Mr. MORGAN also opposed the report as being a measure of contraction.

Mr. GARFIELD closed the discussion by a speech in advocacy of the report. As to the point that the report was a measure of contraction he called attention to the remarkable spectacle presented in the House by two exceedingly able and intelligent Republicans from Pennsylvania, both of them intimately connected with the national banking system; one of them (Mr. Armstrong) had made a speech opposing the report because it was a measure of contraction. The other (Mr. Townsend,) had made a speech opposing it as a measure of inflation. That was as high a compliment as the report could have, because it was clearly proven by one that it was not contraction, and by the other that it was not inflation, and that was just what the Conferees of the House and Senate had expected to reach. That these gentlemen who had figured upon contraction in the bill ignored the fact that in starting an additional forty five million currency in places now destitute of credit, the business of the country would be increased by the whole volume of checks and drafts issued from hand to hand; in order to prevent contraction being worked by the withdrawal of the three per cents which were always liable to be presented for redemption, the Conference Committee proposed to have an additional issue of forty five millions of National Bank currency, which would be distributed throughout the Southern and Western States and Territories.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts asked Mr. Garfield how he expected the members to vote for the report, if two able and experienced gentlemen like those from Pennsylvania could not agree as to what it meant.

Mr. GARFIELD replied if the gentleman from Massachusetts did not understand, he need not vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not mean to.

Mr. GARFIELD did not expect that he who talked of gold and silver as the relics of financial barbarism would vote for such a bill. He added, it would square better with his notions to let those western men, who opposed it, fight their own battles; if they did not take his bill they would, in his judgment, get nothing. He ridiculed Mr. Ingersoll's notions about coin and paper dollars and a cheap currency, illustrating the latter idea by supplying a currency of stamped cabbage leaves.

Mr. INGERSOLL retorted. He preferred cabbage leaves to cabbage heads on that question.

A vote was then taken on agreeing to the conference report, and it was rejected—yeas 53; nays 132.

On motion of Mr. JUDD, another Conference Committee was ordered.

Mr. PAINE asked that Tuesday and Wednesday of next week be assigned to the Committee on Elections, remarking that the House might in that time dispose of ten, fifteen or twenty contested election cases.

Objection was made by Mr. PAINE, who gave notice that he would call up the cases as questions of privilege.

The SPEAKER intimated that they would be open to the question whether the House would consider them.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, and proceeded to explain them to the House, with the action recommended by the committee.

Adjourned.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

EARL CLARENDON'S SUCCESSOR,

LONDON, June 28.—The morning journals reiterate the statement that Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will succeed the late Earl Clarendon as head of the Foreign Office. The *Post* says that in such case the Right Hon. Chichester Fortesque, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will probably succeed Earl Granville in the Colonial Office.

THE DICKENS' ESTATE.

It is stated that an American has offered to purchase the residence of the late Chas. Dickens for £20,000.

ENGLISH RACES.

It is almost generally conceded that Sabinus will win the Goodwood cup next month. The betting is now five to two against Kingcraft for the St. Ledger.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 28.—It is reported that George Otto Trevellyn, one of the junior Lords of Admiralty, will resign in consequence of a variance with the government on the Education bill now before Parliament.

A MEETING

Of the Anti-Vaccination League was held yesterday, at which Prof. Newman, of the *Zoologist*, presided. There were many speakers who denounced vaccination in the strongest terms, and urged Parliament to repeal the laws on the subject.

ERIE SHARES.

The financial editor of the London *Times* says the English holders of Erie shares may expect copious information, as to the condition of that company's progress made in the prosecution of their claims, from Peter B. Sweeny, who has just arrived in that country.

NEW BISHOPS.

A journal of Rome says: The Pope at the Vatican yesterday appointed a number of Archbishops and Bishops. Among the latter was one for Springfield, Massachusetts, and one for Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S RETRENCHMENT.

PARIS, June 29.—It is said the Emperor Napoleon and Generals Prim and Serrano acquiesced in the abdication of Isabella on condition that no Prince of the house of Orleans should succeed to the throne of Spain.

MADRID June 29.—The press protests against a restoration of the Bourbon dynasty in the person of a son of Isabella.

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

PARIS, June 29.—Despatches from Rome contradict the report that the vote on the dogma of infallibility be postponed, and states it will probably be taken to-day, and that the promulgation of the new dogma will take place to-morow.

LORD CLARENDON'S OBSEQUIES.

LONDON, June 29.—The funeral of Earl Clarendon to day in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, the ceremony was was strictly private.

**Financial and Commercial.**

LONDON, June 29.—Evening.—Consols, for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities are steady: '62, 90¾; 10-40s, 88; '65, 90; '67, 89⅝. Erie, 19. Illinois Central, 114. Atlantic & Great Western, 28. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—Bonds unchanged.

PARIS, June 29.—Bourse closed firm at 72f 57c.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton—middling uplands, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10⅛a10¼d; sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 10s 5d red western No 2, 8s 8da8s 10d; winter 9s 6da 9s 7d. Western flour, 25s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed, 31s 3d. Oats, 28 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 37s 6d. Provisions—Pork, 102s 6d. Beef, 115s. Lard quiet at 70s. Cheese, 66s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland; 62s for short rib. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, June 29.—Linseed Oil, 31s 5d. Sugar dull. Petroleum at Antwerp blank. Hops, 5sa 5s 1d.

## WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

CABINET GOSSIP.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will relieve Secretary Boutwell for a few days in order that he may have a summer vacation. Mr. Richardson tendered his resignation some time sidce, but it is not yet accepted. He possitively declines to act permanently as Assistant Secretary, preferring his position on the bench in his native State.

U. S. G.

The President was at the Capitol yesterday, urging Congress to pass the appropriation bills at once, especially the Indian bill.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON

Arrived in Washington and was on the floor of the House, where he was warmly welcomed by all the Democratic members, while Radical members who had served with him in Congress also gave him a cordial greeting. Mr. Pendleton is in excellent health, and is on his way to Virginia for a brief visit.

GRANT ENDORSES GEN. BABCOCK.

The President has addressed a letter to Senator Nye, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee of Investigation in the Hatch case, in regard to the protocol respecting the preliminary understanding about treaties of annexation for St. Domingo or the acquisition of the Bay of Samana. In his letter the President endorses the action of General Babcock.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA REVENUE CASE

Pending before the Treasury Department since September, 1869, has reached another stage in its solution. The 1,409 barrels of whisky in possession of Platt & Newton, owned by Horace Webster & Co., New York, Berile, Miller & Co., and Guize, Haterhoffer & Co., New York, were ordered to be released. The charge made against the whisky by the officers seizing the same, was that while the packages had on the tax paid and the warehouse stamps, they needed also the stamp of the rectifier. In other words, the officers claimed the whisky to have been rectified. It rested upon the claimants to prove the contrary. This was done several months ago in the case of Webster & Co., who had three hundred barrels released, the balance being held for further investigation with other lots. Now an order has been issued to release the 1,409 barrels, seized in possession of Dewitt, Little & Co., the balance in possession of Platt & Newton, belonging to the parties before named, being held for further testimony. The counsel in the case have no doubt of the release of all in good time.

NEGRO SQUATTERS IN VIRGINIA.

The statements that General Sherman ordered the dispossession of the colored squatters in York county, Virginia, are untrue. All the action he has ever taken was in April last, when, at the request of Governor Walker, he expressed to the President to notify General Canby to aid the civil authorities in case the negroes gave any trouble that warranted the use of the soldiers. No dispossession or ejectment has taken place.

THE SAN DOMINOO TREATY.

An hour was spent on the San Domingo treaty, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reading a speech in opposition to it. Some of the most earnest friends of the treaty seeing it cannot receive the requisite two-thirds vote will make an effort to annex San Domingo by a joint resolution, as in the case of Texas, which would require merely a majority of each House.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

From the Daily Post of Thursday.

## THE GREAT FIRE OF TUESDAY.

### Appearance of the Ruins.

**A Glance at the Scene Yesterday—The Losses Rather Underestimated—Additional Tanks Consumed—The Fire Still Burning—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Track Relaid—Inquest upon the Remains of Mr. Foster—The Storm, Incidents, etc.**

Yesterday afternoon our reporter visited the scene of the great conflagration of the day previous, on the Sharpsburg road, in the outer limits of the Eighteenth ward.

THE CITIZENS' WORKS STILL ON FIRE.

At three o'clock yesterday the Citizens' Oil Works was still on fire, in that department known as the agitating house. About five hundred barrels of oil were in flames in the upper part of this house, and though a heavy stream of water was being played upon the burning mass, it seemed only to add fuel to the flames. Less than seventy-five feet distant from this burning building were located three open tanks of oil, which were liable to take fire at any time that a breeze should spring up from the north or northwest.

RUINS OF THE ECLIPSE.

The ruins of the Eclipse Works presented a melancholy sight of devastation. The destruction of these works was most complete, not a tank, building, or even a wall being left intact. A single glance sufficed to give an explanation of the rapid spread of the flames over the premises and down the Sharpsburg road. The immense sheet of boiler iron of which the twenty thousand barrel tank (struck by lightning) was composed, weighing probably twenty thousand pounds, was torn asunder as though it was a list of ribbon and almost straightened out. Of course, the vast flood of burning oil rushed in every direction, fired all the Eclipse buildings in the direction of the river, Dr. Tweddle's stable and residence, the Sharpsburg bridge and that part of the Citizens' Works, located on the river bank, and below the railroad track.

In addition to the stock, buildings, fixtures and machinery of the Eclipse works, a large ice house was burned as well as the Eclipse Club boat house, which was moored immediately below the works. Three or four members, who were in the boat house at the time, made very narrow escapes. Over the grounds of Dr. Tweddle's former residence are scattered the blackened and ghastly remains of domestic animals and fowls in great profusion, while the charred remains of orchard trees and shrubbery, the green sward burned to a brown crisp, and the fountains filled with charcoal, debris and dead fish, bloated and distorted out of all shape and proportion, presented a sight but seldom looked upon.

THE OFFICE IN WHICH MR. FOSTER WAS BURNED.

On the Sharpsburgh road, near the entrance to the bridge, is located the building in which Mr. Foster lost his life. It was one and a half stories high, and was completely burned, portions of the wall being all that is left standing of it. It is altogether probable that the burning oil which flowed down from the burning tank, suffocated him before he could make his escape.

THE INQEEST.

Yesterday morning the jury empanneled by Alderman Butler on the evening previous assembled at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols, in Lawrenceville. Only two witnesses were examined. The testimony was as follows:

John Moreland sworn—At about three o'clock the fire originated; I was some five hundred feet from the tank of Eclipse refinery when it was struck; next went to Dr. Twedle's house to look after the family; saw the whole place in flames, oil flowing over the ground about three feet deep; there were two flashes of lightning; the Citizens' and Eclipse refineries were struck at the same time; the oil flowed in two currents, one towards Dr. Tweddle's residence, and the other towards the office and bridge; had not seen Mr. Foster yesterday; believe that to be Mr. Foster from what I since heard. The shock was distinctly felt by all parties on the grounds. I helped to carry the remains of the deceased out of the front office; when we found him his head was lying towards the door; had apparently been trying to get out when he was overtaken by the flames.

The tank of the Eclipse, when struck by lightning, was cut from top to bottom and the burning oil poured out in a perfect sea of fire down the street toward the bridge.

Wilson Connor sworn—Am a driver on the City Passenger Railway; Mr. Foster, Dr. Tweddle and Mr. McMahon came down on the car at half past eleven yesterday from the works; Mr. F. left the car at Hatfield; next saw him at half past one; went up in my car; conversed with him while going up; that was the last I saw of him until three o'clock, about seven minutes before the fire; I looked in at the window at his office to see what time it was; he looked out and smiled; said nothing; he was looking over the books; he could not see the tank from the back office; I was near the Standard Works when the lightning struck the tank; I believe it to be Mr. Foster who was burned, as I am probably the last one who saw him.

After the testimony the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, Henry B. Foster, came to his death by being burned at the Eclipse Oil Refinery, said works having been set on fire by lightning.

All that was found of the body was a portion of viscera and some charred bones. There is no doubt, however, that the remains were those of Mr. Foster, as his watch, knife and bunch of keys were found lying with him.

THE BRIDGE.

Large fragments of the bridge still lay in the river yesterday, still burning in places.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES.

The losses are probably twenty thousand dollars greater than reported yesterday, caused by the fire late at night and yesterday morning. The greater amount of the additional losses will fall upon the Citizens' Company, whose agitating house was burned yesterday.

The losses as estimated yesterday are about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eclipse (total) | $ 330,000 |
| Dr. Tweddle (private loss) | 20,000 |
| Citizens (partial) | 50,000 |
| J. B. Bell (total) | 40,000 |
| Forsythe Bros., (partial) | 40,000 |
| Allegheny Valley Rail Road | 5,000 |
| Bridge Company | 40,000 |
| Total | $ 525,000 |

The total amount of insurance will probably reach one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, all the sufferers being either fully or partially insured except Mr. Bell, Both the insurod and insurers declined to give the names of companies and the amount of policies to the reporters last evening. From what we are able to learn, Eastern companies will suffer most seriously.

OTHER EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

The storm of Tuesday was unusually severe. The wind was very severe in Sharpsburg, and the rain descended in torrents, but so far as we could ascertain the lightning did no damage. Along the line of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, for a distance of several miles above Sharpsburg, trees were uprooted, orchards stripped and fields of grain destroyed. In Ross' grove a number of large forest trees were blown down, and in one instance the occupants of a residence in the immediate vicinity were hemmed in by the shade trees prostrated around the house. In the vicinity of East Liberty or Turtle Creek the wind blew severely, and a very heavy rain fell, but no serious damage was done.

At Bellvue station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a large tree growing on the hill side above the station house was blown dawn. It fell with great force, crushing through the roof of the station, and finally found its way to the cellar. Fortunately there was no person in the house at the time.

The stable of Mrs. David Shoales, a farmer residing beyond Wilkinsburg, nearly opposite Braddock's field, was struck, and entirely consumed with all its contents. There were two valuable horses in the stable at the time, and both were killed. In the same neighborhood, near Packer's store, a tree was struck and torn to pieces, also a tree at four mile run.

At Mount Washington a house belonging to George Smith, was struck, and the weather boarding stripped from one side.

The week so far has been a disastrous one to the business interests of the city, and the agricultural interests of the people residing east and north of the city limits.

SLIGHT FIRE LAST NIGHT.

The alarm of fire given from box sixty-two, corner of Twenty-second and Smallman streets, was in consequence of a slight fire in the packing shed of Tibby's Glass Works. It was extinguished before any damage resulted.

PERSONAL.

The Chief Engineer feels himself aggrieved at our remarks in THE POST yesterday morning as to his management of the force. If we have done him any injustice we will make due acknowlekgment of our error.

We desire it especially understood that our remarks yesterday morning concerning the Fire Department have no reference to the men and officers. They did everything that men could do under the circumstances. The management of the Chief Engineer is what we considered at fault.


*MEDICAL.*

**ADDRESS**

TO THE

# Nervous & Debilitated

**WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE** been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does produce upon your general health? Do you fee weak, lebilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Do es your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spel of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you fell dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away trom everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheak as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knee weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain o being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they aro always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and hem right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

## HELMBOLD'S

## FLUID EXTRACT

## BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, **594** New York, and **104** South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price **$1 25** per bottle, or six bottles for **$6 50**, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

**H. T HELMBOLD.**

## PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

### First Day's Proceedings—The Organization—Reconstruction of Presbyteries—Committees Appointed, &c.

FORENOON SESSION.

The first Synodical meeting of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, was held at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scovel's,) on Wood street.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Rev. John Stockton, D. D., called the meeting to order; Rev. James, Alexander, D. D., delivered the opening prayer, and the opening sermon was preached by Rev. John Stockton, D. D.

The act of the General Assembly of the Reunited Church was then read as a basis of action, after which the clerks made, and perfected as nearly as possible, a roll of the members.

An adjournment for one hour then took place in order to allow the members to partake of a sumptuous dinner which had been prepared and served in the lecture room immediately adjoining the church.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod reassembled at half past one o'clock, and was called to order by the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. John Stockton, after which the roll was called, with a view of perfecting it.

MODERATOR ELECTED.

The Chairman then announced that the Synod was ready to receive nominations for Moderator.

Dr. Marshall moved that Dr. McIlwaine be elected Moderator by acclamation.

Dr. McIlwaine hoped that Dr. Stockton would be continued in the chair during the deliberations of the body, but the motion to elect the former by acclamation was carried.

On taking the chair the Moderator said he regretted that the choice had not fallen on some other member of the Synod, It had been offered to him before and declined, and now that it had been thrust upon him he would ask the cooperation of the members of the Snyod, in the successful transaction of the business brought before it.

Dr. Eagleson here offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the officers of the Synod shall be a Moderator, stated Clerk, permanent clerk, temporary Clerk and Treasurer; the Moderator and the temporary Clerk to continue in office one year; the permanent Clerk and Treasurer two years, and the stated Clerk three years.

Considerable discussion ensued in which Drs. McKinney, Eagleson, Marshall, Brownson, Stockton, Herney and Jacobus participated when the first part of the resolution, in reference to the officers of the Synod, was then adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Synod then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

Stated Clerk—Rev. Mr. Carothers, Blairsville Presbytery.

Permanent Clerk—Rev. P. S. Davis, Pittsburgh Presbytery.

Temporary or Reading Clerk—Rev. Jno. McMillan.

Treasurer—Dr. McIlwaine, the Moderator.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PRYSBYTERIES.

Rev. Mr. F. J. Collier offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of ——— be appointed, to whom the whole subject of the reconstruction of Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synod of Pittsburgh, and all papers relating tehreto, be referred; and that the committee report to the Synod this afternoon if possible.

Several amendments were offered, some of which were to have the committee consist of only five and ten members, but none appeared to be seconded.

Hon. Judge Nathaniel Ewing moved, as a substitute to all the amendments, that the Synod of Pittsburgh be divided into five Presbyteries, as follows: Red Stone, Blairsville, Ohio, West Virginia and Washington.

*Resolved*, That in order to enable the committee to discharge satisfactorily the duty this devolved upon them, the Synod will, immediately after the appointment of said committee enter upon a free conference in reference to the change it may be desirable to make in the existing boundaries of Presbyteries, the members who may desire to speak being limited in their remarks to three minutes each.

The resolutions were adopted without much discussion.

A motion was then made to fill the blank in the first resolution by inserting "ten," but an amendment making it "twelve" was adopted.

Mr. Collier wanted the committee appointed and then discussion could be heard on the number and bounds of the Presbyteries to be included in the Synod.

ANOTHER MODE PROPOSED.

Mr. Hill then read the following paper:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to divide the Synod and Presbyteries and define the boundaries of the several Presbyteries, according to the order of the late General Assembly, and to designate the legal successor of such Presbyteries as may lose their present organization by this new arrangement.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Moderator then announced the committee as follows:

Drs. Hill, Jennings, Graham Bronson, Flannigan, Reid and F. A. Noble; and Elders Joseph Reed, W. Digby, N. Ewing, F. F. Patterson and J. Hoppe.

The Moderator ruled the substitute out of order.

TERRITORIAL LIMITS.

Dr. Eagleson offered the following paper.

*Resolved*, That the act of the last General Assembly, passed on the — day of ——— last, by which the Synod of Pittsburgh was constituted, be read; that the act of the last General Assembly be recorded in the minutes of the meeting; and that the following paper be recorded in connection with it.

WHEREAS, The territory of the Synod of Pittsburgh, which lies in Western Pennsylvania, is described in part in the foregoing act by the lines of the Synods of Harrisburg and Erie; therefore.

*Resolved*, That it be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, that the territory of the synod in Western Pennsylvania is bounded on the East by the eastern boundaries of Somerset and Cambria counties; on the North by the northern and eastern boundary of Cambria county to Black Lick Creek, and thence by said Creek and by Conemaugh, Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the Western line of the State, and the West and South by the western and southern boundaries of the State to the place of beginning, including the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset, Cambria, and the part of Beaver which lies south of the Ohio river, of Allegheny, which lies south af the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and of Indiana which lies south and east of Black Lick Creek.

*Resolved*, That according to the action of the Assembly the Synod is found to consist of the following Presbyteries, and parts of Presbyteries, viz: Red Stone, Ohio, Washington, West Virginia, Blairsville, and Pittsburgh, lately of the New School branch.

Some discussion ensued, during which it was stated that the boundaries had already been defined, and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

On motion, Dr. Beatty, Cleveland; Dr. Allison, Pittsburgh, Dr. Williams, Rev. George P. Hays, Mr. Potter, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hanna, of the Synod of California; D. H. Lafferty, David P. Lowry, Erie; David Sterrett, Harrisburg, and Rev. Dr. Watts, Presbyterian Church, Ireland, were invited to sit as corresponding members of the Synod.

IN CONFERENCE.

The Conference was then opened upon the question of the reconstruction of the Presbyteries.

A number of members expressed their desires as to the reconstruction of the Presbyteries when the committee were granted leave to retire.

THE FIVE MILLION MEMORIAL FUND.

The Moderator announced that he had received a letter from the committee of the General Assembly on the $5,000 Memorial Fund, containing three copies of the address to the people. He desired to know what action the Synod would take upon the paper.

Dr. Jacobus said that the committee desired this Synod to appoint a committee to co-operate with the General Committee.

Calls being made, the temporary clerk read the address, which occupied about ten minutes.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Dr. Jacobus offered the following.

*Resolved*, That a Synodical Committee of two ministers and one elder be appointed to co-operate with the Memorial Fund Committee of the General Assembly.

*Resolved*, That one minister from each Presbytery be appointed by the Synod, in connection with the Central Committee, to prosecute the collection of the memorial fund in the churches in their respective bounds.

The first resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr. McKaig moved to amend the second resolution "by directing each Presbytery at the first meeting to appoint the committee called for," namely, to prosecute the work in their respective churches. Accepted by Dr. Jacobus, but subsequently withdrawn by Dr. McKaig.

The question then recurred on the original resolution offered by Dr. Jacobus, and it was adopted.

The Chair appointed Dr. Jacobus Chairman, and Rev. F. A. Noble and Elder David Robinson as the Synodical Committee.

Synod then spent fifteen minutes in devotional exercises, after which a recess was taken for supper, which was served in the lecture room.

Adjourned until half past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod met at half past six o'clock, when a collection was taken up among the members to defray the expenses of the Synod.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PRESBYTERIES.

The Committee on Reconstruction of Presbyteries reported as follows:

The committees appointed to divide the Synod into Presbyteries, and designate the boundaries, respectfully recommend:

The territory embraced in the Synod be divided into five Presbyteries, as follows: Blairsville, Red Stone, Pittsburgh, Washington and West Virginia defining boundaries for each.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following Presbyterial Committe was appointed to correspond with the Synodical Committee on the Memorial Fund: Pittsburgh, Dr. McKinney; Red Stone, Mr. J. M. Barrett; Blairsville, Dr. Hill; West Virginia, Dr. Young, and Washington, Dr. Bronson.

It was moved that when Synod adjourn, it be to meet on the Friday after the second Tuesday in October, in the Second Church, Pittsburgh, at three o'clock P. M.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the ministers and people of Pittsburgh for their hospitality to the members of the Synod.

On motion of Dr. McKinney, Dr. Hall, Dr. Stockton and Mr. Hastings were appointed a committee to have the report of the Committee on the "Reconstruction of the Presbyteries" engrossed and properly prepared for record.

The minutes were read and corrected, after which Synod adjourned.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MERCER COUNTY.

From the Greenville *Argus* we condense the following: Mr. Joseph Nicklin, of Lake township, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday of last week. He was thrown over the fence and then jumped upon by an enraged cow, and so badly injured in the spine that he died from the effects on Friday last.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

We are informed by the officials of the P. & C. R. R., that on an after the 4th of July a fast train will be run between Uniontown and Pittsburgh stopping only at Connelsville, West Newton, McKeesport and Hazlewood Stations. The time will be three hours including stoppages. This will be a great convenience not only to our people, but to the traveling public generally.

ONE of our elegant steamers received on board a cow at Geneva one day last week, which was the cause of considerable uncertainty to the officers of the boat. Before reaching Brownsville, said cow was the "proud parient" of a handsome calf, a state of affairs altogether unanticipated by both shippers and boatmen. The gentlemanly clerk receipted a way bill for one cow, and duly delivered her at her destination, but the owner claims the calf also, though he has no evidence of having ever put it on the craft. Whose property is the calf? and, if belonging to the shipper, must the boat collect charges for one or two animals?—*Genius of Liberty*.

WOOL HEREABOUTS.

THE Washington, (Pa.) *Examiner* says: "During the past two weeks a considerable quantity of wool has been sold by the growers of our county—more particularly by those in the northern section. We learn that nearly the entire clip of Hanover township has been purchased by A. W. Patterson, of Steubenville, and Mr. Mahon, of Paris, at about forty cents per pound. Our farmers generally, however, do not feel disposed to sell at the present prices. Whether their anticipations of an advance will be realized we are unable to determine. Nevertheless, we look for considerable activity in the market within the next two or three weeks.

The Monongahela *Republican*, speaking of the condition of the market in the eastern part of Washington county, Pa., and the adjacent portions of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Fayette, says: "But few clips have yet been brought into the market this season, but the wool buyers are beginning to stir themselves, and are offering thirty three to forty cents. We opine that the bulk of the wool in our valley this year will be parted with at less than forty-five cents from first hands."

The Steubenville *Gazette* says: "But litte wool has been brought to this market. The highest price paid is forty cents. In Wellburg a large amount has been purchased at that price.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

On Monday, 13th inst., a little child of David Fulton, of Hanover township, while playing about the house, fell into a barrel of rain water, and before it was discovered was dead. The bereaved and heart broken parents have the sympathy of the whole community.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Parties from Pittsburgh have been prospecting about Sharon with the view of putting up glass works.

The borough of Beaver has within its limits twenty-two ministers, or one for every sixty-eight persons. That ought to be a model community.

## GOV. GEARY SERENADED.

### The Duquesne Grays Wait Upon Him at the Monongahela House—He Makes a Speech.

About 10:30 last night, by preconcerted action, although, of course, it will be heralded as an *impromptu* offering, a detachment of the Duquesne Grays, accompanied by the Great Western Band, congregated at headquarters, and proceeded to the Monongahela House, for the purpose of offering to Governor Geary a complimentary serenade.

In view of the fact that the Governor's ambition is not very towering—only aspiring to the Grant succession—it was not to be expected that any political aim or end was connected with the demonstration. Be that as it may, the serenade came off, and a grand, imposing, *recherche* affair it was.

The small military detachment, with the band resonant of sweet sounds, at each turn along Smithfield street, gained constant accessions; and once arrived opposite the Monongahela House, had attained something like respectable numbers.

After several evolutions in the dark—deploying into line, marching and counter marching, the Grays at last gained the desired position, and in solid phalanx awaited further demonstrations. The band first played a melo dramatic, rather solemn piece, during the performance of which the Monongahela front, from first floor entrance to ballustrade, was as dark as Erubus, with nary sign of Geary. A dirge was next played, which was the signal for Geary to keep shady, as his prospects were rather gloomy. "Hail to the Chief," executed in their best style, even failed to elicit a response. At this stage the proceedings began to look rather dispiriting, and many an ardent admirer of Geary began to move off, doubtful of a response, from the hero of the big black horse, to this compliment.

It was only the suspense in which great men indulged, for as soon as the band had played the soul-cheering melody, "Good bye John, don't stay long," the Governor came majestically forth, and delivered himself of a half-hour's speech—if senseless tirade can be *called* a speech. He had no word of glorification except for Governor Geary first, and incidentally for the Duquesne Greys, whom he boasted—at least the first organization—he had led to victory upon the fields of Mexic. "Me big Injin' fight battles heap!"

He advised the Duquesne Greys to go on and perfect their organization—he would stand by them, and not only supply them with arms, commission their officers, but, upon the first grand occasion, would come out with his old blue uniform and chapeau and review them. What condescension? It was duly acknowledged by a half dozen claps, after which the band struck up the lively, popular and modern air, "Rats to your holes," upon which suggestion, GEARY, C. H., (which, for short, means chucklehead) made a hasty exit from the balcony, while the band continued its significant music, and departing visitors lustily whistled the "Rogue's March."


### Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu.

It is with more than usual earnestness that we call the attention of our many readers and friends to the advertisement in another column, of this popular remedy. Earnest are we in mentioning it as the concurrent testimony of our scientific physicians, both of Allopathy and Homeopathe the practice, and of our able and excellent druggists, that, as a curative agent for diseases of the kidneys and urinating organs, there is nothing to equal it.

It is known to all who have made medicine a study, that Buchu, in some form, has for ages past been used as a remedy for the above mentioned diseases.—*N. Y. Evening Post.* w&w:1t

### A Voice from the Kitchen.

Upwards of thirty professed cooks, many of them hailing from the best hotels in the United States, have voluntarily come forward and pronounced Rand's Sea Moss Farine the finest article for puddings, custards, blanc mange, cream, jellies and other favorite items of the dessert that has ever come under their notice.

So much for the palatability of the new element of food.

A still greater number of distinguished physicians and scientific chemists indorse it as a nutrient of the highest class; while every housekeeper who uses it admits that it is full fifty per cent. cheaper than maizena, farina, corn starch, or any other preparation from corn or the cereal grains.

The new food staple is manufactured, under a patent, by the Sea Moss Farine Co., 53 Park Place; and in view of the above established facts, it is not surprising that their extensive machinery is kept running night and day to supply a demand that is rapidly becoming universal. mw&sw.


## SPECIAL NOTICES


NEW MARKET, N. H., Feb. 29, 1868.

REV. E. A. WILSON:—DEAR SIR: Allow me to send you a few lines as follows: About two years ago I found myself sinking as it were, from lung disease, and knowing that my family were predisposed to consumption, I was quite alarmed. I was given up by Dr. Hosch, of Dover, N. H., as beyond the reach of medicine. Soon after I wrote you, having no faith in your remedy, but only sent for a package to please a friend. After I received the first package of your medicine I took it according to directions, and was halting between two opinions for three weeks, when I began to gain strength; night sweats and fever were fast leaving me, and I was inclined to try more, and did so. Your agent in London, Mr. Skinner, sent three packages, which I also took, and feel sure that they saved me from consumption and death. My friends will tell you the same. I have ordered it for others, and when they would take it, it had as good an effect. I know three persons who have been cured by your remedy, one my beloved wife.

I refer you to your agent, who will remember when I ordered the remedy and how much I have used; and also my letter to you about nineteen months ago. I have strong faith that, if taken in season, it will do all it claims to do.

With gratefulness for the benefits of the invaluable remedy, I am, dear sir, most respectfully,

LUTHER PARRY.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street.

DANIEL KINZER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French and Domestic Kipp, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furishing Goods, Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.
No. 65 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room contiques to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,
W. H. CHIDESTER,
ap 267 Broadway, New York.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS


NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

☞Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oc17

READ! READ! READ

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness

Bunions and Diseased Nails,

Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed. Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicine used! No sore feet after operating! ENLARGED and STIFF JOINTS treated successfully. FROST-BITE and CHILBLAINS cured in a few days. ☞Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good city references given. Office hours from 8 a. m., to 12 m., and 1 to 5½ p.m., Sundays, 9 to 11. Remember the place,

No. 49 Sixth St., (old St. Clair,) up stairs.
DR. D. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8½ o clock.
☞Prescriptions sent by mail on receipt of $3.
feb19-w

OVER $1,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a very delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Carter, deceased, late of Union township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
JAMES CARTER,
m14-6tw Union Township.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having been appointed executor of the estate of Samuel McClean, Jr., late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county,—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
S. R. McCLEAN,
je18-6w Executor.

STRANGE BUT TRUE!—By sending 25c with age, height, color of hair and eyes, you will receive by return mail a correct portrait of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address D. C. CUTTER, Carthage, Ill. je11-4tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.
Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1y-w-Sp

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Piles, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.
my17-TU-TH&S-1y

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant, a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Comedones, Black-worms or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face. Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—20 GOOD men wanted to sell the Improved Wheeler & Wilson Lock Stitch Sewing Machine on a salary, in Pittsburgh and vicinity. Call on or address
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 140 Wood street,
je13:2wm,w 8 1tw Pittsburgh, Pa

WANTED.—10 MEN WANTED TO sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in the country on a salary. Horses and wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 140 Wood street,
je13:2wm,w.s. 1tw Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

DRESS GOODS!

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

WASH POPLINS,

AT SPECIAL PRICES,

TO CLOSE OUT.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(Late Bates & Bell.)

21 Fifth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Strictly Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wines and Liquors, &c.,

Paints, Lead, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Benzine, Carbon Oil Neats Foot Oil, W. B. W. Oil, Paint, Varnish, and White Wash Brushes; Glaziers' Tacks, Putty, &c.

Trusses, Braces, Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Kneelets, Anklets, Infant Trusses and Bandages, &c., &c.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS—Sea Moss Farine, Hubbell's, Prepared Wheat, and Comsteck's Rational Food.

N. B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

A. Torrence & Co.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS FIFTY CENTS PER BOX, SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its Conservative part, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled.

☞Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m. jel1:1yw

SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

Received Daily.

ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
And will be sold
At New York and Boston Prices

Agent for Philadelphia manufacturer. Goods at Factory Prices. Orders from country stores filled promptly.

J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street.
Retail Store 98 Market street. ap23-3mw

BISSELL & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating
STOVES!
Grate Fronts, Ranges
FENDERS, &c.,
235 Liberty and 242 Penn Sts.,
ap2:wtf PITTSBURGH,

"ANCHOR" BEE HIVES!

CRONER & HAYS' PATENT,

PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AND Intelligent Judges to embrace more points of excellence than any Hive in existence. For information in regard to purchase of Hives, or rights, address,

Croner & Hays,
BOX 788 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hives can be seen at all the leading Agricultural Houses. ☞Italian Queen Bees for Sale. Send for circular. ap9:3mw

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE MOST COMPLETE BUSINESS COLLEGE IN AMERICA.

This institution affords advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men, possessed by no other School in the United States.

☞For Circulars, containing full particulars, with samples of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Address the Principals.

SMITH & COWLEY,
m21:es d&wsm Pittsburgh, Pa.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS


PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS—TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letpatent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Feurth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe26tfw J. C. ANDERSON.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling Inflamation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenhorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barreuness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that speciality than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases feat can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instructions to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients, there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr5:d&w

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

*For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.*

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, $1.

S. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

au16:1y3tawdeow&eow-w

FOR SALE BY DIRCK & LEFSTROM, REALESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEFSTROM,
dec1tf 49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

THE SAN DOMINGO INQUIRY.

The special committee on the San Domingo investigation met and considered the report, which has been prepared, and will probably be presented to the Senate to-day. The majority report is signed by Senators Nye, Howard, Williams and Warner. It is a very pungent document, and completely vindicates Gen. Babcock from reflections or aspersions upon his action in the negotiation of the treaty; it also deals with ex-Consul Perry in a manner anything but flattering.

ACKERMAN CONFIRMED.

The Committee on Judiciary this afternoon made a favorable report to the Senate in Executive Session on the nomination of Col. Ackerman to be Attorney General, which the Senate without objection or debate confirmed. The nomination rule which requires that notice of the confirmation of nominees shall not be sent to the President until the Executive Session had intervened, was suspended so that the President might forthwith be advised of the confirmation in this particular case. Col. Ackerman arrived this evening and had an interview with the President.

THE KENTUCKY SENATOR.

Efforts are being made with Senators to prevent the admission of Governor Stevenson to the seat made vacant from Kentucky, in place of Senator McCreery.

THE JUSTICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The President yesterday signed the bill creating the Department of Justice. This takes from the Treasury, War and State Departments their solicitors, and their clerks and the employees in their office, as also those of the Revenue Bureau, and places them under the Attorney General. Its approval caused a great flutter among the employees of the Bureaus to be transferred to the new Department. It is understood that Solicitor Banfield will resign and accept the place of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

UNOBTRUSIVE AKERMAN.

The commission of Colonel Akerman as Attorney General will not be issued for several days. His friends say they have reason to believe that he will not qualify for a month to come, until which time Judge Hoar will continue to discharge the duties of the office.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

TENNESSEANS INTERVIEW U. S. G.

A delegation of Tennesseans, headed by Mr. Maynard, called upon the President last evening and had a brief interview. Their business related to local offices.

AKERMAN.

The new Attorney General, remained in his apartments most of the day, receiving a large number of callers, principally prominent genslemen from the South. At the wish of the President, Mr. Akerman will not be sworn in for some days, as Mr. Hoar will continne in office until the completion of certain public business relating to his departments upon which he has been engaged for some time. In a brief conversation to-day, Mr. Akerman remarked that, in his opinion, the whole question of reconstruction was involved in the phrase in the Union; that from the very first act of reconstruction the continued existence of the States was recognized; that they were not designated rebel territory, but rebel States, which indicates either that there was an unpardonable oversight in the terms, confusion of ideas, or an unconditional acknowledgement of the immortality of the State. He said while this was admitted, there was no question but that the Government had been broken down, and although the existence of the State had not terminated, its government had been as far as its relations to the Union were concerned, and by the legislation of the National Government it was necessary to reconstruct and build up the Government. On the question of reconstruction the views of Mr. Akerman are varied.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

But for the fact that there will be a large payment of navy and war pensions, and the closing up of the balances ending with the fiscal year, there would be a larger reduction of the public debt than has been exhibited during any previous month.

REVENUE REDUCTION.

Since the advent of the present administration the receipts from Internal Revenue duties and other sources are considerably in excess of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in view of this fact has induced several Senators to urge a reduction of taxation and duties to the extent of one hundred millions. Even at this large figure it is believed that there would be a considerable excess of revenue over expenditures sufficient for the sinking fund.

PERFECTLY RIGHT.

An address to the people of the United States has been signed and issued by the Democratic members of Congress. It is an appeal to the people to elect members of the next Congress who favor the Constitution and an economical Government, and oppose the continuance of the revolutionary, extravagant and wasteful partisan rule. Advice is given to the Conservative element of the South. A Congressional committee has been chosen to conduct the present campaign.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The Senate having passed the House bill making certain days legalized holidays throughout the United States, the President indicates his intention to sign the act, and it will go into effect at once. The 22d of February, New Year's day, Good Friday, 4th of July, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day are made legal holidays by this bill.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## 41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

### SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported resolutions as a substitute for the House resolutions in relation to the contest between the Cuban insurgents and the government of Spain. He asked immediate consideration of the resolutions, declaring that that the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference the reports of the barbarities practised on the Island of Cuba in the contest now raging, and that the United States denounce them as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, and solemnly insist that they be stopped at once. The people of the United States are pained to hear that the pretension in property in man are still upheld by Spain, and in the name of justice and humanity, this government demands that slavery be abolished in all the dominions of Spain on this continent. The United States, having once been colonies themselves, believe the day of European sway on this continent at an end, and regret to witness the efforts of Spain to maintain her hold on Cuba against the wish of the Cubans. The people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their efforts to secure their independence, and at the same time sympathize with the Liberal party in Spain who are endeavoring to secure free government for that country. The President is directed to communicate these resolutions to the government of Spain and the people of Cuba.

Mr. CASSERLY objected to the consideration of the resolutions until they were printed, and they were laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to prevent the enforcement of the Chinese coolie contracts for servile labor.

Mr. CASSERLY gave notice of his intention to amend the bill in some very objectionable features, and asked further time for that purpose.

Mr STEWART remarked that each day lessened the probability of passing the bill while these Chinese importations were increasing, but finally agreed to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. WILSON said that the Senator from Nevada was forced to the objections made by the Senators on the other side of the chamber to let the bill go over, but hoped he would call it up as soon as possible and press it to a vote. The time had surely come when Congress should arrest this importation of servile labor either to take the place of the emancipated men of the South or the working men of the North. He was opposed to casting a drag net over the world and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to lower the price of labor and degrade the working men of the United States.

Mr. Stewart's motion was then withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to limit the debate on the amendments of the Tax bill to five minutes, but Mr. Thurman objected.

The Tax bill was then resumed, and Mr. Scott spoke at length against the retention of the income tax.

Messrs. Buckingham, Bayard and Thurman followed on the same side.

Mr. MORTON defended the tax. Mr. Conkling favored and Mr. Corbett opposed the retention of the tax.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate took a recess.

### HOUSE.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to pay the pensioners whose pensions were withheld from them between the 3d of March, 1865, and the 6th of June, 1866, by reason of their being in the civil service of the government, the amount of the pensions so withheld.

The House then up the unfinished business of yesterday.

The Senate amendment to the bill to provide for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the several States, the question being on Mr. Judd's motion to concur, on which he moved the previous question.

Mr. MARSHALL appealed to his colleague to let him offer an amendment.

Mr. JUDD declared to withdraw the previous question.

Mr. MARSHALL hoped the previous question would not be seconded, as it was an outrage to pass the bill in its present form.

The previous question was not seconded—by 71 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. MARSHALL then offered an amedment providing that, in an election by general ticket of two or more members in one State, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he sees fit, and that the candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

The bill with amendments were then referred to the Judiciary Committee—yeas, 98; nays, 95. This is regarded as equivalent to defeat the bill, the Judiciary Committee standing number ten on the list of committees to be called, and it being unlikely it will be reached this session. The vote was sectional, not a party one, the members from the West and South voting against the reference, and these from the Middle and Eastern States for it. There were some few exceptions to the rule.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to—yeas, 97; nays, 95.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Georgia bill with a substitute. The substitute was the same as the bill for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with the single condition of giving those four States the right to organize militia.

Messrs. Marshall, Cox, Garfield and Holdeman advocated the proposition, which was opposed by Messrs. Judd, Bingham and Maynard.

The House again refused to second the previous question.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee, and after further discussion, in which Mr Logan took part in support of the bill,

Mr. ELA offered an amendment providing that the representation of any State should not be diminished in the Forty second Congress.

Mr. DAWES offered a substitute recognizing the fact that Georgia having ratified the amendments to the Constitution, was entitled to representation, and was authorized to organize military for her defence.

Mr. CESSNA offered a substitute declaring that Georgia having complied with the reconstruction acts, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution having been ratified in good faith by the Legislature of said State, it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that he was authorized by a majority of the committee to report an amendment.

Mr. WOODWARD stated that the majority of the Committee had authorized Mr. Farnsworth to present a report and that the case before the Chair was a case of a majority trying to get before the House a report of that majority.

The SPEAKER stated that he understood that the gentleman from Massachusetts was authorized to make a report which he had made, and asked whether that fact was challenged.

Mr. BECK said he challenged and stated that the Chairman of the Committee, (Mr. Butler), had made a report truly as far as he had gone. He had been authorized to make that report, but he had been instructed at the same time to have the report of Mr. Farnsworth presented, which was in fact the report of the majority. He added that eight of the Committee had at first voted for the report of the Chairman and seven against it; one of the eight, the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Upson), afterwards changed his vote and voted upon the substitute in the hands of Mr. Farnsworth, but was unwilling lest it might be deemed reflecting on the Chairman to take the bill out of his hands.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Beck whether he raised the point that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not authorized to make a report.

Mr. BECK said the Chairman was not authorized to make it by itself without stating the other condition.

The SPEAKER stated that that was the only point on which he could rule whether the report authorized be made.

Various amendments were offered by unanimous consent, which, with the bill and substitute, were ordered to be printed, and it was agreed that the previous question be seconded at two o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

### SENATE.

Mr. WILSON reported, with amendments, the army appropriation bill; also a bill for the relief of the national homestead at Gettysburg for the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Mr. SUMNER reported a joint resolution directing the return to the government of China of the unappropriated surplus of $400,000 in currency, being part of the sum received from that country for the settlement of the claims of American citizens under the convention of 1858.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill to dissolve the tribal relation of the Miami Indians after four years, and for other purposes. Referred.

Bills were passed: Declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route.

Authorizing the $40,000 appropriation in 1860, for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, to be expended under the direction of War or Navy Department at the discretion of the President.

Designating December 25, January 1st, July 4th and Thanksgiving day legal holidays in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RAMSEY reintroduced the bill to establish the transatlantic postal telegraph service by the American cables.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill to require the national banks going into liquidation to return their circulating notes.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution reported on the previous day, as a substitute for the House resolution on Cuban affairs.

Messrs. Sawyer and Morton suggested a correction of the phraseology, which was made.

Mr. THURMAN said that the substitute of the Committee was merely grandiloquent rhetoric which failed to extend one iota of aid to the Cuban patriots. It was a simple anti-slavery declaration which might with equal propriety be addressed to many other Governments besides Spain, and he preferred to speak directly to the point and to say to Spain that she ought to recognize Cuban independence instead of making an argument upon theory.

Mr. CASSERLY, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was not prepared to say to the Spanish Government that we understood any better the merits of the slavery question in Cuba than did that Government.

At the expiration of the morning hour the subject was laid over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the tax tariff bill, when the sections to continue the income tax were stricken out.

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Maryland, Harris, Johnston, Kelley, McCreery, Morrill, Oberly, Pomeroy, Robertson, Sansbury, Scott, Stewart, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson and Yates—34.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Chandler, Drake, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Thayer, Warner, Willey and Williams—25.

Mr. LEWIS against the tax paired with Mr. Spencer in favor of it,

Mr. SHERMAN asked a vote upon the sections containing Income Tax on dividends and corporation, but subsequently asked to have the bill postponed till Monday next, to give the Finance Committee opportunity to consult. The loss of revenue involved in the rejection of the Income Tax would have to be made up by the restoration of other taxes. He thought that it also necessitated the voting down of the tariff in part. He was apprehensive of the final defeat of the bill, in consequence of the vote just taken. The House, having passed a modified Income Tax provision by a vote of thirty-one to one, would not be likely in any eventto agree to its total abrogation.

The general merits of the bill were then discussed.

Upon Mr. SHERMAN'S motion to postpone, which finally prevailed, at three o'clock the naval appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendments reported from the Naval Committee were agreed to. They regulate the pay and allowances of retirement and promotion of officers; fix the number in each grade, &c.

A bill was then reported to the Senate from the Committee.

Mr. HARLAN then introduced a bill for additional representation in the Forty second Congress. It provides that in any State in which the representative population of the ninth census shall not exceed by 150,600 or more that of the preceeding census, there may be one additional representative in the Forty second Congress for each 150,000 of such excess and for such fraction thereof exceeding 25,000. The States are to be notified as to the additional number as soon as the census returns are in and unless otherwise directsd by a State such representative shall be elected on the general ticket.

The Senate after the Executive session took a recess.

### HOUSE.

Mr. POTTER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license pleasure yachts. Passed.

The Georgia bill was resumed, discussion lasting until three o'clock, when the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Dickey to that offered by Mr. Farnsworth, to strike out the words "in the year 1875," so that Mr. Farnsworth's amendment should read: "But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the General Assembly of said State as provided for in the Constitution of said State.

Mr. Dickey's amendment was agreed to—121 to 71.

The next vote was taken on Mr. Farnsworth's amendment, and was agreed to—100 to 88.

An amendment was offered by Mr. LAWRENCE imposing conditions in regard to suffrage and school rights, which was rejected.

The next question was on the substitute offered by Mr. DAWES for the Senate substitute. It was agreed to without a division, but now stands as follows without a preamble:

Section 1st. Be it enacted that the State of Georgia having complied with the reconstruction acts, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth articles of amendments to the Constitution of the United States having been ratified in good faith by a legal Legislature of said State; it is hereby declared that the State of Georgia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to an election for members of the General Assembly of said State as provided for in the Constitution of said State.

Sec. 2. That so much of an act entitled an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes, approved March 2d, 1870, as prohibits the organization and arming or calling into the service of the militia forces in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, and the same is hereby repealed.

Quite an episode occurred between Mr. Randall and Butler. The former charged the latter with going to the *Globe* office and procuring the omission of certain words of a personal nature from his (Randall's) remarks a few days since. The subject was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Garfield, Jones, of Kentucky, and Sheldon, of Louisiana, as a Committee of Conference on the Currency bill.

A large number of pension bills were reported and acted upon.

Mr. PAINE presented a memorial from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for the completion of the Breakwater at Buffalo.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill for the improvement of the water communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes, via the Wisconsin river. Referred.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

### SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the Dominican Treaty, submitted a written report, with the testimony taken in the case, recommending an indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. SCHURZ stated that he would, during the day, present the views of the minority of a committee, consisting of Ferry, Vickers and himself. He subsequently introduced a joint resolution relative to the complaints of Davis Hatch against the Dominican Republic, which was laid over and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt Bill was submitted and adopted.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill authorizing the consolidation of the Western N. C. Railroad, Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and Spartanburg & Union Railroad, under the name of the Western N. C. Extension Railway Co., for the purpose of reconstructing a railroad to Cleeland, Tennessee, and establishing a continuous railroad communication between the Atlantic ports of North Carolina and South Carolina and the Pacific Ocean, contemplated by the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad.

A resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on Cuba, was taken up, and Mr. CASSERLY continued his remarks, when the subject went over, and the House naturalization bill was taken up.

Mr. DRAKE, in referring to the alleged enormous frauds at the elections in New York city, predicted a general civil war as a certain result of the success of the candidate for Presidency, elected by that vote.

Messrs. SAULSBURY and VICKERS followed against the bill.

Mr. BAYARD spoke also against the bill, which was then postponed upon condition of being then finally disposed of.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. POLAND, from the Conference Committee, on the bill to amend the Bankruptcy Law, made a report in which he agreed to applying only to some technical points of law.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade. Referred.

The Senate Bill to change the boundaries of land districts was passed.

Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to report from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, the Senate Bill granting the right of way through the Pacific lands to Medland Pacific Railroad. Objected to by Mr. Bingham and others.

Mr. DIXON reported back the Senate Bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital Service, to provide for the relief of the sick and disabled seamen, with amendment changing dates from May to August. Amendments agreed to and bill passed.

Also Senate Bill to incorporate the National Bolivian Navigation Company. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report and resolutions for the punishment of Patrick W. Woods, for an assault on Representative Porter, by three months imprisonment in jail in the District of Columbia, which with the resolutions of the minority was ordered to be printed.

The House went into committee on the whole on the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation Bills. The pending question being on motion to strike out the item of $940,578 for the completion of the Main Central Building of Columbia Institute, for deaf and dumb. The item was not stricken out. Sixteen thousand dollars were appropriated for the Court House at Des Moines, Iowa. The New York and Boston Post-office matters were arranged by the adoption of an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract for said buildings in advance of the appropriation money, sufficient to complete the same in accordance with the provisions in said act concerning it. The amendment was agreed to.

A motion by Mr. WELLS was ruled out of order for an appropriation for a Custom House at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, an appropriation of $6,000 was made for a beacon light at Black Lake Harbor, Michigan.

After disposing of nineteen pages of the bill, being half of it complete, the Senate amendments to the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the patent and copy right laws were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The Senate amendments to the Buffalo bridge bill were concurred in.

The death this morning of Mr. David Heaton, member from North Carolina, was announced by Mr. COBB. After the customary eulogies and adoption of resolutions, including one providing for a committee of five members to accompany the remains to the National Cemetery at Newbern, North Carolina, the House adjourned.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

LISBON, June 24.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived and reports that the treaty between the Allies and the Paraguayan Government had not yet been signed.

The bill recently introduced in the Brazil Chambers for the abolition of slavery, makes free all children of slaves born after the passage of the act.

AGAIN!

LONDON, June 24.—The Hungarian bishops have reconsidered their intention of quitting the Romans in the event of the proclamation of the Papal infallibility.

DIPLOMATIC.

PARIS, June 24.—The Papal Nuncio having by order of the Pope published answers to the addresses sent from France to Rome in regard to the Ecumenical Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Nuncio that he was considered as an ambassador, and exceeds his functions in replying to such addresses. The Nuncio in response regrets the irregularity and promises not to repeat it.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

LONDON, June 24.—A Coroner's inquest is now being held over the victims of the accident on the Great Western Railway. The conductor of the excursion train was subjected to a long examination, but his testimony was not clear as to the cause of the collision.

A FALL IN THE RATE OF INTEREST PREDICTED.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Shipping Gazette* thinks that there will be a general fall of interest soon, which will enable the Lombard street brokers to underbid the banks.

THE CORK RIOTS.

Everything is quiet at Cork. Thirty people, more or less, were seriously injured in the recent riots there.

BANQUET TO M. LESSEPS.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—At a banquet this evening in honor of M. Lesseps, that gentleman declared that the only want of the Suez canal was money, and that would certainly be forthcoming.

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, June 25.—It is reported to-day on good authority that the Emperor had another another attack of rheumatism brought on by a sudden change in the temperature. The weather is quite chilly. Ledru Rollin has arrived.

SENTENCED.

LEIPSIC, June 26.—Alouh Lake, of Memphis, Tenn., has been sentenced to four years imprisonment for aggravated assault on the American Consul here.

ABDICATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

PARIS, June 25.—Queen Isabella yesterday signed her abdication of the throne of Spain in favor of the Prince of Asturias. Marshal Bazaine and other dignitaries were not present, but had previously witnessed the will of the Queen, which was made before her abdication, that it might have weight and validity of the act of a sovereign.

MORE ABOUT THE RIOTS.

CORK, June 23.—The disturbances still continue, although the troops and police occupy the streets in force. The rioters offer no resistance to the troops, but array the police. When driven from the streets the rioters occupy the house tops and thence hurl tiles and stone at the policemen. One of the latter was to-day knocked from a house top and badly injured. A shoemaker's shop was attacked yesterday by a large mob but successfully defended by the troops. A large number of persons were arrested by the authorities. They are forbidden processions within the city limits, but are given permission to hold public meetings in the park.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

PARIS, June 26.—The Emperor has been advised to go to Coutrexville for three weeks and take the mineral baths there, which are famous for curing diseases of the bladder.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The Committee on Petitions in the Corps Legislatif propose that the recent communication of the Orleans Princes relative to their recall be formally laid before the Government.

INTERVIEWED.

LONEON, June 26.—A large deputation of London workingmen yesterday called on Mr. Forster, who explained to them and defended the Educational bill, now before Parliament.

FINISHED.

Advices from Cape Town announce the new docks in Table Bay completed.

NEW MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, June 26.—The King has summoned Baron D'Anethon to form a new Cabinet. The Baron undertakes the task.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PARIS, June 26.—The *Memorial Diplomatique*, publishes an account of a battle between the Argentine troops and the insurgents in Extredeas. General Lopez Jourdan commanded the rebels. His cavalry made a brilliant charge and broke the Argentine ranks, but the latter rallied and defeated the rebel infantry.

# LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

### Two Children Burned—The Full Particulars.

About ten minutes past ten o'clock Saturday night the house of Mr. Geo. Munch, about a hundred yards from the New Brighton road, McClure township was burned up and two of his children—or rather his son, Charles Munch, aged four years, and William Kerr, his adopted son, the child of his sister, lost their lives. About half-past eight o'clock the mother took them to their room, on the second floor of the building, which was a two-story hewed log house. After having placed them in bed and seeing her daughter, aged seven years in bed in the ame room, she went down stairs and commenced ironing. About twenty minutes after she heard her daughter screaming, "Mother, for God's sake—for God's sake, mother, come here!"

Just about that time Mrs. Munch, a sister-in-law of Mr. Geo. Munch, was sitting on the portico of Mr. Kinder Blair's house, about a hundred yards distant, saw the light and said they must be illuminating down there. Almost immediately the flames burst forth from the windows of the house, and the screams of Mrs. Munch called her hunband, who was at work in the lower part of the lot, to the rescue, and he rushed in frantically, trying to save the two children up stairs. In doing this he was very badly burned, both his hands being disabled, his whiskers and eyebrows being burned off, and his nose badly burned. The little girl who first gave the alarm escaped in her night dress, with but slight injuries. There were nine persons lying in the house burned. Their names were as follows: David Arbuthnot and wife, both over seventy years of age; Mr. Solomon Munch and wife and five children, only three months in the country and from Switzerland. All the goods of the family were burned, and the building laid in ashes.

The shrieks of the girl who was saved were most heartrending, being heard several hundred yards away, in fact, attracting the attention of Mr. Alexander Kerr before he saw the light, and causing him to rush to the scene of the disaster. He came, at three different times, near losing his life in his efforts to save the children up stairs. Mrs. Munch, with a babe six weeks old in her arms, four or five times rushed into the flames, and was rescued by Mr. Kerr, Mr. Blair and others, who were present.

The house, which was a story and a half of hewed logs with a cellar underneath, was burned entirely to the ground.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE

From all that can be gleaned, the cause of the fire was from ignition from soot through a stove pipe connecting with their room, which led from the general flue.

The mother informs us that at about half past eight o'clock she put the children to bed as usual—that she took no light with her, and that the first intimation that she had of any danger was the screaming of her little daughter, whose call is given above.

The neighbors at once rendered every assistance and the most superhuman efforts were made to rescue the two unfortunate children, but only without avail. At ten o'clock yesterday a portion of the charred remains were recovered from the burning building and an inquest held by Justice Robert H. Kerr, the following jury being empannelled: Joseph G. Davis, Kinder Blair, Henry H. Phillips, Lawrence Ankgmann and John Mosmer.

The testimony in the case simply substantiates the facts as recited above, and the verdict was "That the deceased children came to their death from accidental burning."

The scene when our reporter visited that locality last evening was most mournful and melancholy. Mrs. Munch, with her little babe clasped in her arms, wandered wildly about the scene of the great disaster of the previous night. Her husband, who was scarcely able to be about in consequence of his injuries, and who is a native of Switzerland, tried almost vainly to make our reporter understand the extent of his bereavement, but his tear-suffused eyes spoke in too plain language to be misunderstood.

The building which was burned was a two story log house built more than sixty years ago, and of course burned like tinder. It was the property of George Emerich, who was a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny City at the last municipal election. There was no insurance on the building.

The charred remains of the children were interred yesterday at four o'clock in Uniondale Cemetery, followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

### Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physican to the Board of Health reports the following interments in the City of Pittsburgh for the week ending June 22d, 1870:

Consumption, 10; Enteritis, 1; Cerebro Spinal Menigites, 1; Epilepsy, 1; Tubular Debility, 2; Old Age, 1; Drowned 1, Accident, 3; Scarlet Fever, 6; Pneumonia, 3; Capillary Bronchitis, 1; Congestion of the Lungs, 2; Diarrhoea, 2; Unknown, 1; Cholera Infantum, 3; Congestion of brain, 2; Measles, 1, Valvulur disease of Heart, 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 15 | From 30 to 40 | 5 |
| From 1 to 2 | 5 | " 40 to 50 | 1 |
| " 2 to 5 | 4 | " 50 to 60 | 2 |
| " 5 to 10 | 4 | " 60 to 70 | 1 |
| " 10 to 15 | 0 | " 70 to 80 | 3 |
| " 15 to 20 | 2 | " 80 to 90 | 0 |
| " 20 to 30 | 4 | " 90 to 100 | 0 |

Males, 29; Females, 27; White, 42; Colored, 4. Total, 46.


### A Few Words of Weight.

"Do you mean to say, madam, that he has taken no other medicine?"

This question was asked the other day in relation to a young man, "the only son of a widow," who was then rapidly recovering from a state of absolute prostration, occasioned by chronic indigestion, It was asked by a friend of the family of the invalid's mother, Mrs. Kiernan, 96 Abingdon Square, New York.

The medicine referred to was Plantation Bitters. "I *do* mean to say it," replied Mrs. K.; "We had tried twenty other remedies before, without the slightest benefit; but we tried none afterwards, for the Bitters proved all sufficient."

The lady herself is the authority for this statement: and she further states her belief that the restorative in question is the best tonic and invigorator ever administered.

Twenty-five cents will buy a packet of Sea Moss Farine of your grocer or druggist, which, in ten minutes, will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, &c., &c. mws&w

### The Weed

Sewing Machine is the best and simplest made. After once trying it you will be convinced. For sale at No. 116 Market street.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily Post of Wednesday.)

# THE GREAT FIRE YESTERDAY.

## Loss More than Half a Million.

A MAN BURNED TO A CINDER.

Sharpsburg Bridge Consumed.

FORTY ACRES OF FLAMES.

**Five Oil Refineries Totally or Partially Burned—The Residence of Dr. Tweddle Consumed—The Family Barely Escape with their Lives—Burning of the Sharpsburg Bridge—Grand Sight—The Conflagration the Result of a Stroke of Lightning.**

One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has visited our city for many years, happened yesterday afternoon, involving a loss variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to one million dollars.

A few minutes before three o'clock a thunderstorm passed over that part of the city embraced within the limits of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards. There were several sharp flashes of lightning in quick succession, and at five minutes before three o'clock a bolt, which is described as a huge ball of fire, struck a tank of crude oil, in the Eclipse works, which contained twenty thousand barrels.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

Almost instantly the whole works were enveloped in flames. The men who were in the upper stories of the works were compelled to leap from the windows to save their lives, and Valentine Holly and Patrick Welsh were badly injured, and a man whose name our reporter was unable to learn, it is supposed, was fatally injured by the fall he received. He was carried away and his injuries properly attended to. Almost instantly the dwelling house of Dr. Tweedle, the principal proprietor of the Eclipse Works, was enveloped in flames, and it was with the utmost difficulty the inmates were rescued.

THE SCENE.

Within ten minutes of the ignition of the Eclipse Works, our reporter was on the ground, and a most terribly magnificent sight presented itself. Within this short space of time, five oil refineries and the Sharpsburg bridge were enveloped in flames. To the right and left, and in front five great pillars of smoke, darker than Erebus, resting upon a sheet of lurid flame, that seemed to be continuous for more than a quarter of a mile, rolling up from the burning tanks, swayed to and fro, writhing now like a vast anaconda, and anon standing perpendicular at least a thousand feet high.

Far across this boiling, seething mass of flame and smoke, a brilliant line of light marked the course of the burning bridge. The long, lithe tongues of flame leaped from span to span, as though they were tripping to the lilting measures of a dance, and in as short a space of time as it takes to write this paragraph, the whole structure was a glittering belt of fire, while beneath and half way across the river the burning oil added to the grandeur and awful sublimity of the scene.

The Eclipse Works formed the center of conflagration. More than twenty-three thousand barrels of oil, and fifty tons of paraffine, and a number of buildings, were burning, roaring, seething, hissing, with occasional explosions, which made up a picture of the infernal regions too graphic for description.

Suddenly the whole firmament seemed to be filled with a meteoric shower, a dense volume of smoke arched the river from bank to bank for a moment, which was lifted by a gust of wind, and the bridge which had fallen in alternate spans to right and left, lay like a firey serpent upon the surface of the water, and floated rapidly down stream, in fragments and sections, burning as they floated, as though in defiance of the laws of nature.

Simultaneous with the fall of the bridge there came out of the very heart of the burning Eclipse Works a sound that seemed to be the voice of the Fire Fiend himself, cheering on his legions. Sharp, shrill and weird, like the laugh of a demon, it reverberated from the hills beyond the river, and filled the entire air with the most frightful and menacing sounds. Men rushed away and concealed themselves behind trees and rises of ground on the hills above, as though they would avoid some frightful calamity.

These sounds arose from the escape of steam from six large boilers in the works that had been filled with water only a few moments before the fire occurred. For half an hour they raged and shrieked and howled, and at last the sound died away in a long drawn moan as the last pound of steam was exhausted. Fortunately, neither of them exploded.

But during this time the scene had grown still more awfully grand and imposing. To the right of the Sharpsburg road, a tank of crude oil, belonging to the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, and containing two thousand barrels, ignited from the burning buildings of the same firm. The flames shot far up in the air, and added to the general noise and confusion, reminding one of the rush of waves upon the breakers during a storm. A neighboring tank of ten thousand barrels capacity, but which contained only about five hundred barrels of inferior oil soon ignited.

To the left of the road, and down along the bank of the river, three other refineries were enveloped in dense masses of smoke.

But few persons were in the vicinity of the fire, being kept away, not only by the intense heat, but from fear of the explosion of tanks.

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

As we have already said the fire originated in the Eclipse Works, and from thence spread to the right and left and to the bridge. A thousand rumors were afloat as late as eight o'clock last night, but the following seems to be the best solution of the affair:

The lighthing first struck the twenty thousand barrel tank of the Eclipse, causing an explosion and consequent ignition. The burning fluid flowed right and left,—to the right down the Sharpsburg road, and firing the buildings on the grounds below, as well as the Allegheny Valley Railroad depot buildings and the telegraph office, thence to the river, igniting the bridge from beneath—to the left across the grounds of Dr. Tweddle, setting his residence and the outbuildings on fire.

The manner in which Mr. J. B. Bell's and Forsythe & Bro.'s refineries were ignited is mysterious, unless it was from burning shingles blown from the Eclipse establishment, three or four hundred yards distant. The National and the single tank at the Anchor Works no doubt caught from the burning fragments of the bridge that floated down the river. The Citizens was unquestionably ignited from the exploded tank of the Eclipse.

A COMPLETE WRECK.

The dwelling house of Dr. Tweddle, which, with its contents, was worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, was burned to the ground in less than fifteen minutes, all the trees and shrubbery on the grounds being burnded entire, or charred. The gold-fish in the fountains were all killed, as were all the domestic fowls on the premises, with a single exception, all the domestic animals, and a very valuable horse and carriage and the entire cantents of a stable were burned.

All the buildings and stock of the works were burned.

A HORROR.

Henry B. Foster, the chief clerk of the establishment was burned to a cinder in the main office of the Eclipse Works. It is supposed that he was so severely shocked with the electricity that he could not make his escape from the building. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Butterfield, the attorney, was aged about fifty three years and leaves a family. His charred remains were recovered about seven o'clock last night, and Alderman Butler, the Fire Marshal of the county, who was early on the ground, empannelled the following jury, namely: Messrs. James M. Taylor, David Kirk, Charles Havis, William Wilson, Fritz Fries and William Anderson who will hold an inquest to-day at ten o'clock, over his remains at Deputy Nichols' office in the Seventeenth ward.

ANOTHER MAN REPORTED BURNED.

There was a report about the scene of disaster that a telegraph operator, while trying to make his escape over the bridge, was engulphed in the flames and lost his life. We are unable to trace the report to a reliable source.

THE SUFFERERS.

The following individuals and corporations suffer by the fire:

The Citizens' Oil Refining Company; The Eclipse Oil Refining Company; J. B. Bell & Co,, oil refiners; Forsythe Bros., oil refiners; The National Oil Refinery; The Anchor Oil Refinery; The Allegheny Valley Railroad; The Sharpsburg Bridge Company, and several citizens to a limited extent.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.

A variety of estimates are made as to the losses sustained. Tn following are the most accurate that our reporter was able to obtain, owing to the great distance of the fire from the business center of the city (about five miles).

| | |
|---|---|
| The Eclipse | $330,000 |
| Dr. Tweddle's private residence | 20 000 |
| J. B. Bell & Co | 50,000 |
| National | 35,000 |
| Forsythe & Bro | 35,000 |
| Anchor | 15,000 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | 75,000 |
| Bridge Company | 50,000 |
| Total | $630,000 |

INSURANCE.

There is $80,000 insurance on the Eclipse Works, and the rest are fully covered. We are unable to give the companies this morning in which the insurance is taken, but its bulk will fall upon the companies represented by Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless.

The bridge was fully insured, and a meeting of the stockholders will be held to-day to take steps to erect a new one immediately.

INCIDENTS.

In the midst of all the dire confusion, the roaring of the flames, the explosion of the tanks, barrels, &c., there were some scenes that were quite ludicrous. A very fleshy lady—well, say that she weighed about two hundred pounds—who had been down in the city, reached her home near the works of Forsythe Bros., and found the principal part of the furniture of her institution carried upon the hill and deposited in a safe place. In the rear of the premises, the flames were roaring and threatening them with destruction. She at once set up a fearful scream. Two reporters rushed to the scene and tried to rush up stairs, but were deterred by the bystanders. It appeared afterward that the only thing that she was concerned about was a pair of canary birds in the second story. A neighbor boy rescued them and she seemed perfectly content thereafter.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The New Fire Department as it appeared yesterday, was a disgrace. The Chief Engineer seemed to have only the slightest idea of his duties. Had not Fire Marshal Butler, Chief of Police Hague and others reached the scene and given directions, the Citizens' Works, with all the property contiguous, would have been destroyed. Three engines were out of service at the same moment, when there were enough attachable hose for each of them to reach the Allegheny river, had they been put in proper position. If this is a specimen of the new fire department, may the good Lord deliver us therefrom. The only company that did effective service was the Independence, the members of which ran a great risk of their lives in sticking persistently to the tanks of Forsythe & Bro., and preventing their ignition, after the burning down of the settling and agitating houses.

CARS BURNED.

Eight tank cars were burned at Bell's siding and eight at the Eclipse siding, as well as some eleven freight cars belonging to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

THE STORM AT CLAREMONT.

About the same time a terrific storm visited Claremont. The lightning flashed in sharp quick strokes, striking in several places; the thunder roared, and the rain fell in torrents. The wind blew in terrible gusts; breaking everything frangible in its career, and spreading dismay among the denizens of the locality. We did not learn the extent of the damages in this region.

The furious part of the storm rather avoided East Liberty, but the rain fell there in torrents for the space of two hours.

TRACK DESTROYED.

More than a quarter of a mile of the Allegheny Valley Railroad track was destroyed, and the running of trains stopped. It is expected that the track will be relaid by twelve o'clock to-day, and the running of trains resumed.

ANOTHET ALARM.

At two o'clock this morning the Central Bell struck the alarm from Forty-ninth and Butler streets, and it is supposed that the fire has taken a new start. As there is about four hundred thousand barrels of crude oil in the various tanks in the district, the conflagration will be terrible.

SLIGHT FIRE.

The alarm of fire from box twenty-seven at half-past eleven o'clock last night was induced by the burning of a chimney near Wood & Anderson's Steel Works, on Second avenue. It was extinguished before the engine of the district reached the place.

(Further Particulars on Fifth Page.)

THE friends of Mr. James Irvin, of the Second Ward, have insisted upon presenting his name before the Democratic Convention for the office of County Commissioner, to which he has assented. Without detracting in the least from other aspirants, if there are any, we can say, that, as a through active, uncompromising Democrat and good citizen, there are few better than Mr. Irvin, and should he be nominated the fight will be made lively.

**Tall Timothy.**

Mr. Jacob Lashel has shown us a sample of timothy, grown on his farm, in Moon township, this county, which measures eleven and a half inches. This is supposed to be the tallest ever produced in these parts.

**No Trouble**

To manage a Weed Sewing Machine. Call at No. 116 Market street and be convinced.

**A Few Words of Weight.**

"Do you mean to say, madam, that he has taken no other medicine?"

This question was asked the other day in relation to a young man, "the only son of a widow," who was then rapidly recovering from a state of absolute prostration, occasioned by chronic indigestion. It was asked by a friend of the family of the invalid's mother, Mrs. Kiernan, 96 Abingdon Square, New York.

The medicine referred to was Plantation Bitters. "I *do* mean to say it," replied Mrs. K.; "We had tried twenty other remedies before, without the slightest benefit; but we tried none afterwards, for the Bitters proved all sufficient."

The lady herself is the authority for this statement: and she further states her belief that the restorative in question is the best tonic and invigorator ever administered.

Twenty-five cents will buy a packet of Sea Moss Farine of your grocer or druggist, which, in ten minutes, will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, &c., &c. mws&w

**Call at**

No. 116 Market street and examine the Weed Sewing Machine—the best in use.

**Weed Sewing Machines.**

Perfectly reliable, always in order, will do any kind of work with ease, neatness and dispatch, and with fewer changes than any other. Every machine warranted for three years. Satisfaction insured, and instructions given at residences. Sold on easy terms. John Biggert & Son, 116 Market street. jul :1rd w.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 11 |
| 1881 Bonds | 117 |
| 5-20 " 1862 | 111 |
| 5-20 " 1864 | 111 |
| 5-20 " 1865 | 111 |
| 5-20 " 1865, Consols | 113 |
| 5-20 " 1867 | 113 |
| " 1868 | 113 |

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOLD | 111⅛ |
| Silver | |
| 1881 Bonds | 117⅝ |
| 5-20 " 1862 | 111¾ |
| 5-20 " 1864 | 111¾ |
| 5-20 " 1865 | 111¾ |
| 5-20 " 1865, Consols | 113⅜ |
| 5-20 " 1867 | 113⅝ |
| 5-20 " 1868 | 113 |
| 10-40 " | 108¾ |

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Express | 48½ |
| Adams Express | 64¼ |
| Merchants Union Express | |
| Pacific Mail | |
| Western Union | |
| New York Central | 98½ |
| Erie | |
| Reading | 107 |
| Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago | 93 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30⅝ |
| Michigan Southern | 97½ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 90 |
| Northwestern Central | |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | 85 |
| Chicago and North Western | 58½ |
| " " preferred | |
| Gregory | |
| Quarte Hill | |
| Smith & Parmele | |

| EXCHANGE. | LARGE | SMALL |
|---|---|---|
| London, Sterling | 5.41 | 5.54 |
| Paris, Francs | 5?? | 5? |
| Berlin, Thalers | 7? | 7? |
| Frankfort Florins | 4?½ | 40 |

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 111⅝ |
| United States 6s, 1881 | 117⅝ |
| " " 5-20s, 1862 | 111 |
| " " 5-20s, 1864 | 110⅝ |
| " " 5-20s, 1865 | 111 |
| " " 10-40s | 108 |
| " " 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 113 |
| " " 5-20s, " " 1867 | 113⅛ |
| " " 5-20s, " " 1868 | 112¾ |
| Due Compound | |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 87½ |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 92½ |
| Pacifics | 113 |
| Superiors | |

## PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, June 30, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was not an active one; the season for activity is over, at least for some time to come; dulness and inactivity will be the rule, there may be occasional exceptions. The weather continues excessively hot or rather melting hot; our rivers are down to low water mark and only the lightest draught boats can navigate, and those experience considerable difficuty. Produce—we can report a fair business doing for the season; the receipts keep pace with the wants of the market and prices have generally been more firm. The speculative fever has subsided and it is not expected to break out again until the weather becomes cool; there is, however, no telling what a day may produce. Flour was steady and prices have been uniform for some days, holders are evidently not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales; the supply was fully up with the demand the receipts fell us last week, but have increased during the present week; the mills and the leading houses report a good business being transacted, the former being well supplied with wheat are running pretty much to their full capacity. Provisions—the business we have previously noticed continues; the sales were liberal for local purposes; the advance we have previously noticed continues, and there are no prospects of a decline, at least for some time to come. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market since our last has exhibited no particular change. The receipts of Oats and Wheat were liberal, the mills being free purchasers for the latter at current rates. The former finds purchasers on arrival. Wheat—Red winter, good to prime, 1 20a1 25; choice, 1 27a 1 28; no white offering. Corn—The demand has improved, buyers being more numerous and anxious to invest; sales being reported for shipment east; this has increased the confidence of holders, and advanced prices; sales of shelled were made free on cars at 91c per bushel, with an upward tendency. Oats firm with a good demand, holders appear confident that prices will advance; sales were reported on wharf and from elevator at 51a 52c. Rye was decidedly more healthy, holders are asking an advance, with an export demand; we can report sales of a good sound lot for the east at 90a91c; store sales were made at the usual advance. Barley dull; prices too uncertain to quote correctly, we omit them.

APPLES—The market was without change, and we are reported occasional sales of small lots of new Ohio crop at 3 00 a4 00 per barrel.

ASHES—The market was quiet with but little doing, and limited sales were made. Soda ash, common, 3½; Refined, 3¾a4c. Potash, 7a7¼c. Pearls, 9a9¼c per pound.

HAY—The market was very dull and the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We are reported sales in a regular way from wagon at 9 00 12 00a15 00; sales of baled were made at various prices.

FLOUR—The market was steady; there was, however no excitement; dealers generally confined their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants. The stock on hand, although not a large one, is sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of trade. The receipts are increasing and the mills and leading houses report a good busidess being transacted; sales of good brands western flour at 6 25; 6 50a6 75; some lots being held at 7 00; fancy lots are still a shade above that figure, in sacks 30c less.

RYE FLOUR—Firmer; we are reported sales at 5 20 per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: fancy, 5 50; No 1, 4 50; No 2, 4 00; No 3, 8 50; common, 2 50a3 00.

CORNMEAL—Demand light and the same is true of the supply; we continue to quote at 95ca1 00 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Hydraulic at 3 00a3 50 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—Sales at 13a14c.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales of good to prime fresh packed at 15a 18c.

CHICKENS—Sales of live chickens by the coop at 90a95c per pair.

CARBON OIL—Demand light, but this is nearly always the case at this season of the year; we continue to quote standard brands at 25c in a jobbing way.

PEANUTS—Dull. Tennessee, 8a9c.

PEARL BARLEY—No 4, 5½c per lb; No. 3, 5¾c; No 1, 6¼c. Oat Meal—A & B per bbl, of 200 lbs, 10 00; for half bbls, 100 lbs, 5 50.

CIDER—No 1 sweet cider is quoted at 10 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts were large; prices weak and tending downward. We are reported sales of Ohio Goshen at 13a 13½c; factory, 13c; Hamburg, 12½c.

POTATOES—The stock of old crop is light although equal to the demand, and besides dealers do not want to carry them any longer than they can help. New potatoes 4 00a4 50 per barrel.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in active demand, and crushers are taking all that offer at 2 25. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seeds.

PROVISIONS—Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. There was a good trade demand at the following prices: receipts are limited; we quote shoulders at 14c; ribbed sides, 16¾c; clear rib sides, 17½c; clear sides, 18c; canvassed, 22½c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, 16c; canvassed breakfast bacon, clear, 20c; mess pork, 31 00; dried beef, canvassed, 26c; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 17½c; in kegs, 18½c; and in buckets, 18½c. Beef tongues, 8 00 per dozen; pig tongues, 1 00 per doz; ham sausage, 14c per lb.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, June 30, 1870.

BUSINESS—Has again come to a stand still, the principle topic of conversation being the terrible fire of Tuesday afternoon. This sad event appeared to have paralyzed dealers who manifested no disposition to operate. Trade will be pretty certain to continue inactive until after the holidays.

CRUDE

The market was devoid of annimation; there was nothing done worthy of notice; the nominal rates were—Spot in June, 11¾c; July, 11½c; August, 11¼c; futures are very dull and not wanted; prices entirely too uncertain.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery and prices were irregular and quoted as follows: Spot for June, 27 a27½c; July, 26¾c; August, 27c; September and October, 27½c; October, 27¾c bid; all year not wanted.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—At the closing of the petroleum market on the 28th crude in bulk was without animation; the business was principally for small lots to refineries at unsettled figures—13¾a14c; 6,000 bbls sold for future delivery at 13¾c. For creek delivery there continues some inquiry at the late decline; sales of 5,000 bbls upper and lower road at 3 85a4 00. Refined is a little better, sales mainly to speculators; prices closing unsettled and a little weak; sales of 1,500 bbls standard white on spot at 26¾c; 2,500 bbls do for July at 26¼a 26¾c; 5,000 bbls do for August at 27c; 2,000 bbls do for first half August at 26¾c, add a line of 5,000 bbls from August to December, 1,000 bbls, each month, on private terms—renewed at 27¼c. Philadelphia delivery opened somewhat excited with some inquiry for this month's delivery, but closed very quietly at some concessions on the highest point; sales of 5,000 bbls refined standard whith, for June at 26¾a27¾c, closing at 26¾c.

TITUSVILLE—The *Herald* says: There was no change in the market to-day, but few transactions being noted, and those at prices not differing materially from those of yesterday. If any change was perceytible, it was for the better upon both sections of the road, 4 05 being bid upon lower creek, and 3 85 the general bid from buyers on the upper road, and with sellers at both figures. Though but limited quantities of oil are offered by producers generally, there is little indication of any important change for some days to come, and the transactions will undoubtedly be correspondingly light—though various opinions are entertained of the future markets. The following sales were made yesterday:

1,000 bbls, on upper creek, at 3 85.
500 bbls on upper creek at 3 85.
500 bbls, on upper creek, at 3 85.
350 bbls, on upper creek, at 3 85.
400 bbls, on upper creek, at 3 85.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 05.
500 bbls at Rouseville at 4 05.
1,000 bbls on lower creek at 4 05.

OIL CITY—The market is firmer; 4 10a 4 15 asked on lower creek; not so much demand as last evening. Oil City delivery nominal at 4 40a4 45.

PHILADELPHIA—The market is quiet and steady. Prime light straw to white, 26½c; standard white, 27c; crude, 13¼a 13¾c.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, June 30, 1870.

The noticeable features of the market since our last report was the falling off of cattle and the great increase of sheep and hogs, particularly sheep. The amount of cattle offered and sold was light as compared with last week, nor were the arrivals nearly so heavy—owing to the fact that shippers had become apprised through the medium of the POST of the heavy stock on hand, and held off. Be that as it may, the offerings were light and sales small, though prices for the various grades are quotably lower. The stock all round was of fair average quality, and all, not sold was shipped East by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The receipts and sales of sheep were far in excess of last week, as were the shipments East. Prices, however, did not rule below Saturday's quotations, except for very inferior. The excess over the sales were shipped East. There was a good supply of hogs on the market, for this season, and met with ready sales at prices a shade in advance of Saturday's rates. There were few Eastern buyers in market for either cattle, sheep or hogs, leaving the ruling of the market principally to home dealers.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Following is the number of car loads received into the yards during the week, as taken from the Yard Master's books:

| | CARS. |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 58 |
| Horses | 5 |
| Mules | 0 |
| Hogs | 44 |
| Sheep | 78 |
| Total | 185 |

SHIPMENTS EAST.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, owing to stress of business, was unable to furnish his usual report of shipments east by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but we may state that the amount of sheep and hogs was large, as compared with the half week preceding, whilst there was a falling off in cattle. A light run of stock is looked for during the next few days, owing the approaching holiday. The sales of cattle were rather light.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Cincinnati Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Flour dull and 2c lower; extra, 5 25a5 50; family, 5 30 a5 75. Wheat dull and nominal and no sales; winter held at 1 15a1 20. Corn dull at 82a83c; prime white sold at 85c. Oats unchanged at 55a60c. Rye, 1 00 and the demand light. Cotton dull and drooping; middling, 19¾a20c. Tobacco unchanged; sales of 120 hhds. Whisky steady at 1 00; sales of 200 barrels. Mess pork unchanged and held at 30 00. Bulk meats easier; sales of 130 hhds at 12c for shoulders and 14¾c for sides, packed. Bacon dull; small sales of shoulders at 13½a13¾c packed; sides held at 16¼ and 17⅝ with no sales. The demand for bulk meats is from Baltimore; sugar cured hams 21¼a22c and quiet. Lard held at 16c with no sales. Butter firm; fresh, 18a24, the latter for Western Reserve. Cheese dull; Western Reserve factory at 12a16c. Linseed oil dull at 1 05. Lard oil, 1 12a1 15. Sugar and coffee unchanged and steady.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 111¼ buying. Exchange firm at par buying. 50 per cent. premium selling.

**New York Markets.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Flour closed dull and slightly in buyers' favor. Wheat quiet at 1 25a1 28 for No 2 Milwaukee; 1 40 a1 43 for winter red western. Rye nominal. Oats heavy at 58a63c for western; 67 a68c for Ohio. Corn dull and lower; new mixed western, 85a95c. Pork nominal at 29 50 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm and in moderate demand. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 16c for prime steam. Eggs a little more active at 23a24c.

**Chicago Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Exchange steady and unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened dull at 1 04a1 07 cash, and 1 00, seller July; it became firmer and closed at 1 06 cash; 1 06¼, seller July for No. 2. Corn moderately active, closing at 78c cash; 78½c, seller July for No 2. Oats quiet, closing at 50a50¼c for No. 2. Rye quiet lower, closing at 78¼a79¾c. Barley neglected and nominal. Highwines active at 98c for iron bound. Provisions quiet and weaker; mess pork closed at 29a 29 50. Lard, 15½a15¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 11½a11¾c; short rib middles, 15⅝a14¾c. Hogs tolerably active at 8 10 8 90 for common to extra. Cattle active at 4 25a 8 25 for common cows to choice shipping beeves.

**St. Louis Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Tobacco irregular but not quotably changed. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the crop has come forward. Cotton nominal at 20c. Hemp unchanged at 1 40a1 75 for undressed. Flour dull and unchanged; fall super, 4 30a4 60; X, 4 70a5 00; XX, 5 25a 5 50; family, 6 60a6 75. Wheat easier at 1 05a1 10 for No 2, and 1 15 for No 1. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; mixed, 80a85c; yellow, 84a85c. Wheat dull; white, 90c. Oats firmer at 53a55c. Rye dull and lower at 78a80c. Whisky firmer at 1 05. Sugar dull at 10½a12c. Coffee dull at 19½21c. Molasses unchanged at 35a68c. Pork dull at 29 50a30 00. Bacon dull at 15a15¼c for shoulders; 16½c for clear rib, and 17¼c for clear sides. Lard nominal at 15½a16c. Cattle and hogs quiet and unchanged.

**Milwaukee Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Flour nominal. Wheat steady; No 1, 1 14; No 2, 1 09; Oats, rye and barley nominal. Corn steady at 70c for rejected.

**Cleveland Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn; no transactions. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal. Petroleum—crude firmer at 5 10 per bbl; refined, 23c per gallon.

**Memphis Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—Cotton nominal at 19c. Receipts 352 bales. Exports 56 bales. Corn meal quiet at 4 50. Corn—Yellow 95c; white 1 05. Oats dull at 60a62c Hay quiet at 20 00. Bran quiet at 20c. Lard nominal. Pork dull at 31c. Bacon shoulders 13½, sides 16½a 17¾c.

**Toledo Market.**

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, June 29.—Flour dull. Wheat firm and 1a2c lower; No 2 White Wabash, 1 56; No 3 do, 1 35, No 1 white Michigan, 1 26; amber Michigan, 1 26; No 1 red, 1 30; No 2 do, 1 23½; No 3 do, 1 20. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 1, 87c; yellow 90 Oats dull and unchanged at 54c for No 2. Freights dull—3½c to Buffalo and 6¼c to Oswego.

**MARRIED.**

MORGANSTERN—HOFFHEIMER—On Wednesday evening, June 22d, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Maser, Mr. MORRIS MORGANSTERN and Miss PAULINE HOFFHEIMER, orh of this city.

MADDOCK-ROHBOCK—On Thursday morning, June 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. Noble, Mr. WM. MADDOCK, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Miss ROSALBA ROHBOCK.

FORD—GILLESPIE—At the residence of the bride's father, in Philadelphia, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Mr. HARRY P. FORD, of Pittsburgh to Miss REBECCA GILLESPIE, of Philadelphia.

FINDLEY—MORGAN—On the 21st inst. by Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, Mr. JOHN FINDLEY and Miss JENNIE MORGAN, both of this city.

CROLL—HENRY—On Wednesday, June 22d, by Rev. Dr. Painter, JAMES P. CROLL to ANNIE E. HENRY, all of Kittanning. No cards.

**DIED**

RALSTON—On Monday evening, June 27th, at a quarter past 7 o'clock, Miss MARY L., daughter of John H. and Christiana Ralston.

McGLAUGHLIN—On Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock, MARY, daughter of John and Bridget McGlaughlin, aged 2 years.

ACHESON—On Wednesday, June 22d, at 7 o'clock p. m., GERTRUDE, daughter of M. W. and Sophie D. Acheson, aged 5 months.

McCLELLAND—On Wednesday at noon, June 22, ELIZABETH J. BLACK, wife of JAMES H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster.

HOUGH—On Thursday morning, June 23d, at 2 o'clock, WILLIAM THOMAS, only son of William Hough, aged seven months.

APPLETON—On Thursday, June 23d, Mrs. CORNELIA A. APPLETON, in her 35th year.

BRECHT—At his residence, 249 Fifth avenue, at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., HENRY D. BRECHT, in the 57 year of his age.

GORMLY—On Monday evening, June 27th, MARY LOUISE daughter of Charles M. and Georgiana Gormly, aged 9 months.

HUTCHISON—On Monday, the 27th instant, CHARLES YOUNG, infant child of William and Mary Jane Hutchison, aged 2 months and 24 days.

HOLMES—On Monday morning June 27, about 5 o'clock, MARY HOLMES.

SAWDON—At twenty minutes to ten o'clock on Monday evening, July 27th, of congestion of the brain, THOS. F. SAWDON, aged 46 years 2 mos.

VIOLETT—On Monday, June 27 at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, Mrs. CATHARINE G. VIOLETT, in the 88th year of her age.

KELLEY—On Tuesday, June 28th, at 7½ o'clock JAS. KELLEY, in the seventy-first year of his age.

## A Broadside for Humbugs.

Incompetence and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribe of pretentious knownothings with which society is afflicted, the unscientific "medicine men" who attempt to tamper with the health of the community are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of text. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a mushroom growth of so called "Bitters" is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the southern and Western States, which the venders have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people upon whom they think they can impose, as a substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than that Celebrated Tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar worshipping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (?) beings are endeavoring to coax and inveigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representations in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of Hostetter's Bitters cannot, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard.

**HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,**

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

**JOS. FLEMING'S**

**DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.**

**FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.**

MAJOR MAURICE WALLACE,

Of the Tenth Ward, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jj2:2tw

**HALL'S**

**VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public to

RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR,

And create a new growth where it has fallen off from disease or natural decay.

It will prevent the hair from falling out.

All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.

Our treatise on the Hair sent free by mail. Manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

**MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF** you are suffering from thee ffects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

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